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IN JANUARY 1843.

WILL be published at the Courier Office, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC, bound in Cloth and Gold-lettered. Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 22d November 1842.

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Bombay, 22d Nov. 1842.

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THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes Street, 22nd November 1842.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c., suited to this climate, to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

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The Pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above-named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 24th day of June 1842, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein *Asha Bhoo* is Complainant and *Mooshabhoo, Meya Mahomed Abdool Kurrim, Nana Meya* otherwise *Ulloo Meya, Bheemabhoo, Khuteezbhoo and Mariambhoo* are Defendants by Original and Amended Bill and *Asha Bhoo* is Complainant and *Bheema Bhoo* is Defendant by Bill of Revivor, the Creditors of the late *Fazellbhoy Yasumbhoy*, late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, the Testater in the pleadings in the said cause named are forthwith to come in by themselves, or their Solicitors before JOHN CAMPBELL Esquire the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretarite Premises at Bombay aforesaid and prove their respective Debts and claims or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Complainant's Solicitors.

અરજ઼ેર-ખબર

શ્રી-મુમબઇ-ની-જુડીકેટરની-ઇપરીમ-ફોરટમો-એફ-મુકરદમો-બરીકે-ફે-જે-મધે-અવલ-અને-ઇધારેલાં-ઇીલ-પરમાણે-આશા-ઇુકુ-ક્રીઆદી-ની-ફરનારીજ-અને-મુશા-ઇુકુ-તથા-મીઆં-માહામદ-અબદુલ-કરીમ-તથા-નાંડના-મીઆં-જેડને-અલુમીઆં-પંણ-ફેફકે-તે-તથા-લીમાં-ઇુકુ-તથા-ખતીજ-ઇુકુ-તથા-મરીઅંમ-ઇુકુ-જવાબ-દેનારકે-તથા-જે-મુકરદમાં-મધે-રીવાજવરનાં-ઇીલ-પરમાણે-આશા ઇુકુ-ક્રરીઆદી-ની-ફરનારીજે-અને-લીમા ઇુકુ-જવાબ-દેનારીને-તે-મુકરદમાંમો-તારીખ ૨૪ મી-જુન ૧૮૪૨ ને-દને-ઉપર-ફફેલી ફોરટથી-ડીફરી-થાજકે-તે-પરમાણે-ઉપર-ફફેલા-મુકરદમાંમો-ક્રરીઆદી-ની-તરફની-બીનાંમો-જણાંવેલો-વશીઅત-ફરનાર-મુમબઇનો-મુશલમાંન-રેવાશી-મરનાર-ફાજેલલાજ-આશામલાજનાં-માંગનારાવોએ-ઉપર-લખેલી-ફોરટનેજ-ઇકુકટીનો-માશતર-જંન-ફેઆમબેલ-જશફોએરની-આગાલ-મુમબઇમો ની-જુની-શેકરેટેરી-વાલા-ધેરમોના-એ-ધણીનાં-ઓરડામાં-વગર-ઢીલે-પોતે-હાજેર-થાવુ-અથવા-પોતાનાં-વકીલોને-મેકલવું-અને-પોત-પોતાનું-માંગણું-તથા-દાવા-શાબેત-ફરવા-એ-પરમાણે-તેવો-નકી-ફરશેતો-ઉપર-ફફેલી-ડીફરીનાં-બાલથી-બાતેલ-થાશે

પાચ-તથા-બેનબરીજ

ક્રરીઆદી-ફરનારીનો-વકીલ-

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein *Assha Bhoo* is Complainant and *Mooshabhoo Meya Mahomed Abdooll Kurrim, Nana Meya* otherwise *Ulloo Meya, Bheemaboo Khuteezabhoo* and *Mariambhoo* are Defendants by original and amended Bill and *Assha Bhoo* is Complainant, and Bheemabhoo is Defendant by Bill of Revivor. It was amongst other things referred to John Campbell Esquire, the Master of the said Court to ascertain and report to the Court what persons became entitled under and by the Will of *Fazellbhoy Yasumbhoy*, late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of the said cause named, to the clear residue of his Estate and Effects upon his decease and in what shares and proportions they were or each of them was, respectively entitled thereto and whether any and which of them are or is since dead, and if dead, who is or are the Heirs or Representatives of such deceased person or persons; any person claiming to be entitled to the Estate of the said Testator upon his decease or any part thereof, or as the Heir or Representative Heirs or Representatives of any person or persons so entitled as aforesaid who is since dead are to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in the old Secretariate at Bombay aforesaid, and make out his, her, or their respective claim or claims or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Complainant's Solicitors.

અરજ઼ેર-ખબર

શ્રી-મુમબઇ-ની-જુડીકેટરની-ઇપરીમ-ફોરટમો-એફ-મુકરદમો-બરીકે-ફે-જે-મધે-અવલ-અને-ઇધારેલાં-ઇીલ-પરમાણે-આશા-ઇુકુ-ક્રરીઆદી-ફરનારીજે-અને-મુશા-ઇુકુ-તથા-મીઆં-માહામદ-અબદુલ-કરીમ-તથા-નાહાના-મીઆં-જેડને-અલુમીઆં-પંણ-ફેફકે-તે-તથા-લીમાં-ઇુકુ-તથા-ખતીજ-ઇુકુ-તથા-મરીઅંમ-ઇુકુ-જવાબ-દેનારાંકે-તથા-જે-મધે-રીવાજવરનાં-ઇીલ-પરમાણે-આશા ઇુકુ-ક્રરીઆદી-ની-ફરનારીજે-અને-લીમાં-ઇુકુ-જવાબ-દેનારીને-તે-મુકરદમાંમો-તારીખ ૨૪ મી-જુન ૧૮૪૨ ને-દને-ઉપર-ફફેલી ફોરટથી-ડીફરી-થાજકે-તે-પરમાણે-ઉપર-ફફેલા-મુકરદમાંમો-ક્રરીઆદી-ની-તરફની-બીનાંમો-જણાંવેલો-વશીઅત-ફરનાર-મુમબઇનો-મુશલમાંન-રેવાશી-મરનાર-ફાજેલલાજ-આશામલાજનાં-માંગનારાવોએ-ઉપર-લખેલી-ફોરટનેજ-ઇકુકટીનો-માશતર-જંન-ફેઆમબેલ-જશફોએરની-આગાલ-મુમબઇમો ની-જુની-શેકરેટેરી-વાલા-ધેરમોના-એ-ધણીનાં-ઓરડામાં-વગર-ઢીલે-પોતે-હાજેર-થાવુ-અથવા-પોતાનાં-વકીલોને-મેકલવું-અને-પોત-પોતાનું-માંગણું-તથા-દાવા-શાબેત-ફરવા-એ-પરમાણે-તેવો-નકી-ફરશેતો-ઉપર-ફફેલી-ડીફરીનાં-બાલથી-બાતેલ-થાશે

પાચ-તથા-બેનબરીજ

ક્રરીઆદી-ફરનારીનો-વકીલ-

From the 1st January, 1843.

THE CALCUTTA STAR DAILY PAPER,

WILL BE ENLARGED

To equal the size of the largest Daily Paper in India.

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IN ADVANCE Rs. 42 PER ANNUM.
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CREDIT PRICE..... 5 "

JAMES HUME,
Proprietor and Editor.

PROCLAMATION—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE on Saturday, the Third day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this Eighteenth day of November in the sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી-મુમબઇમાં) કું-ઢંઢેરો-ફકુચ-તથા-ખબર-ડીમાંથી-અજ઼ેર-ફકુંચજે-શ્રી-મુમબઇ-ની-જુડીકેટર-ની-ઇપરીમ-ફોરેટ-આગાલ-રેશન-બેરાશે-જે-ઢંઢાંણે-ફોરટ-લારેચ-તેજ-ધેરમો-શ્રી-મુંમબઇનાં-ફોટ-મધે-શનીવારને-દીને-તારીખ ૩ જી-ડીજેમબર-આવતા-મહીનાનીએ-ફલાક ૧૧ નાં-પેહેલા-પોહોરનાં-રેશન-લારાશે ❋

અને-તેજ-જગો-કુપર-તેજ-વેલાએ-આદમીરાબટી-રેશન-એટલજે-દરીઆ-વરદી-ખાતાનાં-નેઆવની-રાજા-મેરાશે-રાશાકુફે-જેહો જ-માંણશનો-ટંટો-અથવા-ખુંન-અથવા-વાંકુંણમોની-ચોરી-અથવા-દરીઆનાં-ચાંચીઆ-ચોરો-અથવા-તરફટ-અથવા-ફરેફ-મીજી તફરીરનો-દાવો-હોએ-તેહનો-નેઆવ-ફાંડે ❋

અને-કું-રારીફ-ખબર-ડીમાંથી-આપુચરે જેહોજ-માંણશનો-ટંટો-જ આ-ચોરી-જ આ-ખુન-જ આ-તરફટ-જ આ-ફરએફ-ફજ-મીજી તફરીરનો-દાવો-હોએ-તે-માંણશ-પોતાનો-મુદો-ખરો-ફરવા-રાકુ-જે-દાફાડો-કુરદા-પેલોજે-તે-દાફાડે-તથા-કુપર-છપિના-ઢંઢાંણે-તાંહાં-તેનાં-ગુવાફી-મગર-રાહેડી-આપે-અને-પોતે-હાજર-થાએ-અને-તેવાં-માંણશો-ફોરટનાં-હોકમ-વગર-ફોરટમાંથી-જાએ-નફી-તારીખ ૧૮ મી-નવેમબર-તથા-મંગેજની-રાંણી-વીકટોરીઆનુ-વરશ-છકુ ❋

જે—એલ—જનરાન—શરીફ

BILLS ON LONDON.

AN arrangement having been made with the UNION BANK OF LONDON for conducting the Agency in England of the Bank of Western India—the Directors are now enabled to grant Credits and Drafts on London.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

For Credits payable on application, and Drafts at one day's sight, fixed. } 1-11/32 Per Rupee.

Do. Do. at six month's sight. 2-1/4 Do.

For the convenience of parties not residents in Bombay, who may wish frequently to make Remittances in small sums to their friends at home, the Bank undertakes to make such payments at the above rates, free of charge.

By order of the Board.
W. W. CARGILL,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 22d November 1842.

THE LATE SHIP "VANSITTART."

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned in the Cotton Cargo of the above Ship recently burned in the Harbour of Bombay, that 908 Bales having been saved, were sold at Public Auction in consequence of the marks being obliterated, and the proceeds thereof Rs. 5262 3 65, exclusive of charges, are held by the undersigned for distribution.

All persons interested, are therefore requested to send in a statement of their claims thereon, on or before the 30th June 1843, in order that this transaction may be closed, failing which, they will be excluded participating in the salvage.

B. and A. HORMARJEE.
Agents of the late Ship *Vansittart*.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND Co.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1842.

SHERRY.—Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS beg to notify that they have resolved to confine their Wine Business exclusively to the execution of orders transmitted to them direct, and they invite the special attention of the Indian Public to the instructions which they have sent by this mail to their Agents.

Messrs. COLVIN & Co., Calcutta,
" BINNY & Co., Madras,
" LECKIE & Co., Bombay,

to dispose of the remaining Stock of their SHERRY at reduced prices, offering a very desirable opportunity to Consumers and Merchants for procuring a first-rate Wine on unusually moderate terms.

Regimental Messes or Gentlemen joining in the purchase of a Butt or Hogshead will find this mode peculiarly advantageous, the Wine being much cheaper in Wood that in Bottles.

Messrs. G., C., & M. take this opportunity of returning their best thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon their Agency, which they trust by unceasing exertions they will continue to deserve,

16, *Cornhill, and* 8, *St Martin's Place, Charing Cross.*

HOPE HALL HOTEL.

AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES.

THE Proprietor respectfully begs to inform the Public, and more especially the Passengers by the Steamer, that the above Establishment is now ready for their reception.

A Boat belonging to the Establishment will be furnished on the arrival of the Steamer, and also conveyances for the Passengers and their Luggage.

The Proprietor cannot be responsible for any articles of value, unless particularly specified and given into his charge.

N. B. The present Establishment being especially intended for the convenience of Travellers, every facility will be afforded in the way of supplies or conveyance, on the most moderate Terms.

Mazagon, 22d Nov. 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY the 23 Inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, the following assortment of Goods, viz.. Pieces of Grey Long Cloths and Jaconets, Bleached Mulls, Turkey Red Chintz, Flowered Net of superior quality and well adapted for Parsees Tunics, a quantity of Furniture together with an assortment of Glass Ware and Pictures remaining unsold from last Wednesday's Sale.

Also, to close the consignment, an invoice of Bengal, Cabin, and Fancy Biscuits, Spice Nuts, Route Cakes, &c.

Likewise, to close the account, 4 Pair of Single Barrelled Pistols, completely fitted up in mahogany cases, by *W. Parker*.

☞ At Noon, any Horses or Carriages offering.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have the following Articles for Sale on Commission:—Chubb's Celebrated Locks.

Carriage and Buggy Harness—black and brass mounted.

Cash and Palanquin Boxes, the latter with Portfolios.

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols, from first-rate makers.

New and Fashionable Carriages, handsomely fitted up, of all descriptions, from well known London and other makers.

*** Also, a choice Assortment of Delhi Scarfs and Paintings.

AT Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'s for Sale on Commission, a Wellington Chariot—built of the best materials and finished in the best style of workmanship—It is very light adapted for one Horse, and is particularly well suited for an Office Vehicle—Price Rs. 1500.

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have also on hand a great variety of Carriages—built very light, and expressly for this climate—and priced very moderate to which they particularly invite attention.

Apollo Street, 22d Nov. 1842.

FOR SALE on Commission, the following Articles belonging to Gentlemen leaving the Presidency viz.

1 Double Poled Futtygur Tent divided into three Rooms, with Purdas and Checks, also a Necessary Tent.

A Lady's High Cast Grey Arab Riding Horse.

A Palankeen.

May be seen at John Gordon Esq.'s Compound opposite to the Mount.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

RAFFLE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to Raffle Three Superior MUSICAL BOXES, and a New GOLD NECK CHAIN and BRACELETS of Superior Workmanship—4 Prizes and 75 Tickets at 15 Rs. a Ticket. When Filled and Money paid, to be thrown for on Three Dice,—the Highest Throw to be the Winner of the Necklace, the Two next and the Lowest a Musical Box each.

N. B.—Only 15 Tickets remain untaken, and the Raffle will take place in the middle of December.

NOTICE.

TICKETS of Messrs. *Thomas Wiltshire* and Co's First Calcutta United Service, Indigo Planter's and General Biannual Lottery, of 1843, of all Prizes: as advertised in all the Journals of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, &c. may be had at Co's. Rs. 50 each cash, on immediate application to Messrs. *Woods* and *Co.* of Bombay.

WOODS AND CO.

Military Square, 22d Nov. 1842.

A CARD.

☞ THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. UNITED SERVICE AND UNIVERSAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS: 91, Wellesley Street: Calcutta.

RULE.

NO Dealer, European or Native, can run a Horse on the Bombay Course either in his own name or in that of any other person, nor in partnership with any other person; but every Horse running must be bona fide, the property of a Gentleman Subscriber.

J. W. GEORGE,
Secretry Bombay Turf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Cazee Mahomed Fuzloolla bin Fuckee Mahomed Array* and *Cazee Abdulla bin Cazee Fuckee Mahomed Array* and *Asia Beebee* the widow of *Cazee Mahomed Ufzul* and *Fatima Bebee* the widow of *Cazee Hazee Rucknoodeen* and *Mariam Bebee* the wife of *Cazee Fuckee Mahomed* respectively of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the heirs and legal personal representatives of *Cazee Fuckee Mahomed bin Mahomed Ufzul Array*, deceased, commonly called or known by the name of *Cazee Meera Saheb* have contracted with *Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy* Powalla of Bombay Parsee Merchant, Executor of the last will and testament of *Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy* late of Bombay Parsee merchant, deceased, to sell to him a piece or parcel of ground with a Dwelling house standing and being thereon, covered with Tiles, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Dongry Cooley street, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 275 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 834 & 835, and which said house and premises are now standing in the name of the said *Cazee Fuckee Mahomed Array*. Any person or persons therefore having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage Inheritance or otherwise to the premises in question, are hereby required to make the same known to me as the Solicitor for the said purchaser at my office in Meadow Street fort, within three weeks from the date hereof, and it is further notified that claims brought forward after that time will meet with no attention whatever.—Dated this 22d day of November 1842.

E. ARMITAGE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

ظاہر خبر دئي جاتي ہي

قاضي محمد فضل ٦٦ بن فقير محمد آرائي اور قاضي عبد ٦٦ بن قاضي فقير محمد آرائي اور عايشہ بي بي عيال قاضي محمد افضل اور فاطمہ بي بي عيال قاضي حاجي زكن الدين آرائي اور مريم بي بي زوجہ قاضي فقير محمد يہ سب آسامي مسلمان منبئي كے رہنے والے اور وارث دار قاضي فقير محمد بن محمد افضل آرائي مرحوم كے ہين اور قاضي فقير محمد كا معروف نام قاضي ميران صاحب هي يہ سب وارث ملكر انہو نے كارسچي دهنجي بهائي پانوالہ جروصي پارسي پالنجي دهنجي بهائي كا هي اسے ايک كهوار زمين جو گهر بالاخانے سفال پوشي قلعہ كے باہر دونگري كولي استريت مين هي اور اسپر اسسمنٹ يعني چهاپے كا نمبر ٢٧٥ اور زمين كے كرايہ كا كلكٹر كا نمبر ٨٣٤ — ٨٣٥ هي وہ گهر اسكے تمام لواحق سات ابهي قاضي فقير محمد آرائي كے نام پر دفتر سركار مين ثبت هي اس گهر كو پارسي مشار اليہ كو ان وارثداروں نے كہ جنكا نام مرقوم هوا فروخت كر ديا هي اگر كسيكا اس گهر پر عرضي رهن يا گروي يا ميراث كا كسي ايک وجہ سے هووے تو اسنے آج سے تين هفتے مين مجكو ميري آفيس مين آكر اسكي خبر دينا كس واسطے كہ مين مشتري مذكور كا وكيل هون اور اگر كوئي مدت مذكور مين خبر نہ ديوي تو اسكا دعوي من بعد كسي صورت سے قبول ومنظور نهوگا تاريخ ١٢ نوبمبر ١٨٤٢

دستخط

ني ارمتيج
وكيل مشتري مذكو

THE FIRST CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1843.

Tickets and Shares of the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at Rs.....		112
Half do.	"	56
Quarter do.	"	28
One eighth do.	"	14

TERMS CASH.

The first day's drawing will take place on the 1st December next.

Bombay, 22 Nov. 1842.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

November 16th. Lieutenant Colonel Neil Campbell, Quarter Master General, from Poona.
Do. 17th. Assistant Surgeon Macpherson, Her Majesty's 40th from Kandahar.
Do. 18th. Lieutenant Colonel S. Powell, Adjutant General of the Army from Poonah.
Do. 19th. Ensign E. Grant, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, from Mahableshwer.
Do. do. Ensign F. Bromley, do. from do.
Do. 20th. Lieutenant B. Lee, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, from Kandahar.
Do. do. Captain Lyster, 2d Queen's from Deesa.
Do. do. Lieutenant Piercy, do. from do.
Do. do. Ensign Darby do from do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Hunter do. from do.
Do. 21st. Lieutenant J. E Taylor, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, from Ahmedabad.
Do 22d. Ensign Green, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from Tannah.

Departures.

November 18th Captain W. Jacob, Staff, to Belgaum.
Do. 19th. 2d Lieutenant Davidson, Horse Artillery to Ahmednuggur.
Do. 21st. Lieutenant W. Hunter, 2d Light Cavalry, to Deesa.
Do. 22d. Assistant Surgeon J. Cramond Artillery, to do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon W. Thom, 2d Native Infantry, to Ahmedabad.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Nov. 20th. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master from Surat 16th Nov.
Passengers—Captain C. W. Grant, engineers, mrs. Grant, 37 natives.
Do. Ship Julia, T. H. Bentley, master from Calcutta, left Sand Heads 13th Oct
Passengers—Mrs Bentley and child, and Arab, 14 natives.

Departures.

None.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENT.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Dec
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	
Berkshire	Foster and co.	London	in Dec
William & Ann	Egllnton Maclean & co.	London	30 Nov
Margaret	Brownrigg and co.	London	
Rajasthan	W. Nicol & co.	London	
Braxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co.	London	in Dec
Coromandel	B. & A. Hormasjee	London	
Maitland	Remington & co.	London	
Victory	Frith and co.	Liverpool	
Broom	Grey & co.	Liverpool	20 Nov
Providence	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	25 Nov
John Campbell	Foster & co.	Liverpool	
Argyll	Foster & co.	Liverpool	
Ann	W & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Leonard Dobbin	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co.	Liverpool	
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	23 Nov
Portland	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co.	Clyde	
Champion	Skinner & co.	Clyde	
Bencoolen	Frith & co.	China	
Boadicea	Foster & co.	China	
Walker	Woods & co.	China	
Morley	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee& co	China	
Tyrer	Forbes & co.	China	immedy
William Shand	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
Ariadne	W & A Graham & co.	China	
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co.	Singapore	
Prince Albert	D. & M. Pestonjee	Calcutta	
Shah Allum		Calcutta	
Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & co.	Madras	
Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co.	Penang	12 Nov
Mona	Dirom Carter & co.	Sale	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co.		
Caledonia	Vicajee Mherjee		
Charlotte	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Westmoreland	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khanchand Motichun		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Sealeby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co.		
Mari of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co.		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co.		
John Panter	Remington & co.		
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co.		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co.		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Kelso	Remington & co.		
John Brewer	Foster & co.		
Edward	Frith & co.		
Madonna	McVicar Burn & co.		
Castle Huntley	C. Cowasjee & co.		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Orleana	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co.		
John Gray	Campbell Miller & co.		
William Bryan	Skinner& co.		
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.		
Intrigue	W & T. Edmond & co.		
John Knox	Grey & co.		
Wild Irish Girl	Grey & co.		
Salisbury	Frith & co.		
Sirlingshire	W & T Edmond & co.		
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & co.		
Eucles	McVicar Burn & co.		
Harmony	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co.		
Helen Mar	W. Nicol & co.		
Eden	Remington & co		
Token	Forbes & co.		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co.		
Lucy Wright	McVicar Burn & co.		
Clutha	Ritchie Stuart & co.		
Mor	Remington & co		
Malabar & co.	Skinner & co.		
Zephyr (American)	McVicar Burn & co.		
Julia	Ebrahim Cadoo		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie Stuart & co		

H. M. S. Druid.

H. C. Steamers	Cleopatra	
	Hugh Lindsay	
	Semiramis	
	Indus	
H. C. Brig	Tapteo	
" "	Tender Cardiva	
" "	Euphrates	
" Sloop	Elphinstone	
" "	Coote	
" "	Schooner Maldiva	
" Royal Tiger		
" Cutter	Nurbuddah	
" Ship	Hastings	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Nov 7th---H. M. S. Nimrod, F. W. H. Glasse, from China (no date).

Nov. 9th—English Barque Resolution, Wood, from Khyouk Phyoo 30th October, and English ship Competitor, Pritchard, from Madras 20th October.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

10th---Mary Dundale, Buckland, for London, and Thetis, Roche, for Singapore and China, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Wellington, for Liverpool---Mrs. Hooper, mrs. Hickey, dr. Hooper, masters Hayward Rushton, Henry Rushton, Joseph Rushton, and Charles Rushton, and miss Rushton.

Per Charles Kerr---Henry Graham, esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. Barque Gilbert Henderson, James Tweedie, from Bombay 16th October.

Passengers.—Mrs. Huntley, miss Willis and servant, major J. Rhanius, mr. Graves, mr. D. Haviland, Cadet, mr. Fagan, mr. Johnston, Veterinary Surgeon Royal Guards, captain Varty and 5 Seamen of the Brig Emerald, Cursetjee Mottaybhoy, merchant, 1 servant.

Do H. Barque Intrepid, R. H. D. Towle, from Coringa 9th November.

Passenger.—Mrs. Towle.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10, American Ship Franklin, A. Goodhue, to Calcutta Passengers.—Franklin Field, Esq., W. C. Rogers, Esq., H. Richards, Esq.

Do. Ship Princess Royal, J. Penwick to China.

Do. 11, Ship Repulse, T. Marquis, to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay.---Capt. Freshfield and lady.

Do. Brig Ann Metcalfe, J. Errington, to Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 16th instant, by the Revd H. H. Brereton, Assistant Chaplain, William Evans Esq. M. D. of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Arthur Brereton Esq. of Bally-adams, Queen's county Ireland.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on the 18th October, at the house of her father, Carrapiet Jacob, esq. mrs. Anna G. M. Chircore, of a son, still-born.

At Garden Reach, on Tuesday the 8th instant, the lady of C. J. Richards, esq. of a daughter.

At Delhi, on the 29th October, the lady of lieutenant A. Cunningham, engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, at the Old Church, by the venerable the archdeacon, A. C. Macrae, esq. M. D. to Charlotte Isa, third daughter of the late captain Reid, R. N., of Ellenreach, Ross-shire.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

On Saturday last, the 24th ult., at Gurnsey, Daniel de Lisle Brock, Esq., aged 79, the highly respected and much lamented Bailiff and Chief Magistrate of that Island.

CALENDAR—Nov. 30 Days.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON D. H. M.
T.	22	Cecilia.	1 28	1 49	
W.	23	St. Clement.	2 11	2 34	
Th.	24		3 3	3 30	
F.	25	Catherine. [1817.	3 58	4 27	☾ 25 1 51 A.
S.	26	First Battle of Nagpore.	4 59	5 33	
Sun.	27	Advent Sunday.	6 9	6 44	
M.	28		7 19	7 54	

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Parell, 21st November 1842.

The Governor requests the Honor of the Company of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services at a Fete, on Tuesday Evening the 27th December next, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the victories gained by Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces in Affghanistan and the Peace concluded with China.

FRED L. ARTHUR,
Captain, Mil. Secy.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1842.

The following is a list of Passengers to proceed by the Steamer on the 1st of December.

Major and Mrs. E. Butcher, and 3 children, Doctor and mrs. Rose and child, mrs. Coll. Ovans, and 2 children, mrs. Reade and 2 children, mr. and mrs. Husehke and children, mr. Colonel Douglas, W. Delano, Esq. D. B. smith Esq. William Black Esq.

We have received papers to the following dates: Calcutta the 11th, Madras the 12th, and Agra the 12th Instant.

The Madras *Spectator* of the 12th Instant says: "The *Repulse*, Captain Marquis, got under weigh for Bombay on the previous Thursday evening, when unfortunately some of her crew met with a severe accident—one poor fellow having both his legs broken and several others meeting with lesser injuries." The Vessel however took her departure in the afternoon of the following day. Further particulars are stated by the same paper namely, that one man was severely hurt and was still in great danger—4 others have their legs broken; and 5 or 7 are severely wounded.

It is expected that the Masonic Brethren at Madras will give a Ball this year, although a day has not yet been fixed for the entertainment. The same paper contains a letter from Streenavassa Pillay, denying all participation in the late disgraceful proceedings in Salay Street, he had been properly and roughly handled by our cotemporary for having been present at a meeting got up for the purpose of decrying and deriding the Christian Religion.

The *Athenæum* of the same date mentions that the *Favorite* and *Emerald* were both dismasted by the late gales; and that the *Lord Elphinstone* which left that Port on the 16th ultimo for Coringa, encountered a severe gale on the 23d and 24th. "The good ship bore the gale well, having lost neither mast, spar nor sail. She has since arrived at her destination."

The *Englishman* mentions that Mr. James Hume, has announced his intention of coming forward again, provided Dr. Griffith does not. The *Calcutta Star* of the 11th instant congratulates the Native Community upon being enabled to state—the official records of the Police, still show a great diminution in mortality arising from Cholera. "In fact," he adds, "the number of cases terminating fatally, are now so very few as scarcely to deserve notice, and certainly not, to cause any alarm." The *Star* is so healthy in its tone, and so full of interest both in its Editorial and other portions, that we anxiously look forward to its appearance in its enlarged form, hoping to have the quality keep pace with the quantity.

A letter from Jellalabad mentions the decease of Capt. G. S. Ravenscroft of the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, on the 24th ultimo, of congestion of the Lungs, the result of the wound he received in the unfortunate affair near Ghuznee on the 23th August. We learn from the same source that General Nott's Force was expected to reach Ferozepore by the 15th proximo.

Our cotemporaries have noticed the Proceedings in the Police Office, with reference to the burning of the *Belvidere*—and one of them, the *United Service Gazette* has published a Report at some length. We have abstained from either reporting what transpired, or commenting upon the Report of our cotemporary, from a fear of prejudicing the public mind, by the publication of *ex parte* evidence. We think it objectionable as regards the promoters of the investigation, namely the underwriters—and also as regards the suspected persons. —The crime attributed to the latter is so atrocious, that to be merely *charged* with it's commission amounts to no small degree of infamy, in the eyes of the unjudging, who lose sight of the maxim, that innocence is to be presumed, until the contrary be proved.

THE 41ST REGIMENT.—We find that the 41st Regiment is ordered to embark for England from Kurrachee. It is expected that the embarkation will take place about the middle, or towards the end of January. We do not know that a more injudicious or oppressive proceeding has been adopted towards our soldiery for years, than that of preventing the troops who are now under Orders for England from volunteering into corps remaining in this Country. It appears to us, not only as unwise in an economical point of view, and harsh and cruel as regards the soldiers, but to be unsupported by any plea or principle consonant to common sense.

In departing from the principles adopted and carried out by former Governors General, who had long practical experience of the Country, the Army, and its requirements Lord Ellenborough ought to be able to furnish unanswerable arguments in reply to those who impugn the measure as mischievous and unmeaning.

Have we been favored with any reasons or grounds for such an extreme departure from established custom? Has the folly been pointed out, which hitherto sanctioned the practise? Have any dangerous results been indicated by his Lordship, as having already arisen, or as being likely to arise hereafter from permitting men to remain in a country, wherein they have formed ties of family connection, on the strength of the assurance that they had it in their power to remain, after their Regiments had been ordered home? Is it a wise, a prudent, a politic, or a sound financial measure, to compel men to return home at great expense, who are inured to the climate, anxious to remain, and available at a moment's notice for active duty in any part of India to which they may be sent, and to replace those seasoned soldiers, by raw recruits, from England, who cost the country nearly £100 per man—and who frequently for a length of time after their arrival are incapable of doing any service to the state, and do little more than afford employment to the Surgeon! Is it not certain that the Sepoy fights best in the field with European soldiers? Is it good policy or common sense to decrease their numbers, and weaken their numerical strength?

As regards the common soldier—we would say without fear of contradiction, that nothing but state necessity, should be allowed to interfere with his comforts, few though they be. We owe the brave fellows who follow our banners to the East, more than we can ever repay them.—Many of them under the impression that the old system would never be invaded, contracted marriages with Natives of this country.—Is it right—is it just to make those men the victims of so sudden a change in their destinies? Misery and extreme wretchedness will be the unfailing result.

We repeat, that *only* imperative necessity would or could justify such a measure. If the general good required it, then the particular interests of the few must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the many—but we insist that it is necessary clearly to establish that such imperative necessity exists—that it is not chimerical, that it is not the phantom of imagination, or the creature of caprice. The *onus* lies on the shoulders of Lord Ellenborough to prove that the measure is indispensable.

The embarkation of the 41st Regiment from Kurrachee, would appear to be a hardship on the Officers of that Regiment—their baggage has been at Belgaum during two monsoons, and Belgaum is a place notorious for the destruction of woollen clothing, from its excessive damp during the rains—Now, in such a state of things, the officers are expected to embark on a four month's voyage, without having any opportunity of making any of the necessary preparations for it!

It *may* be, that all has gone wrong heretofore—it *may* be that all will go right hereafter, under the auspices of our Governor General—it *may* be that the soldiers have no desire to volunteer, and that the officers have no occasion for clothing on their return "nimble and naked" to the land of their nativity—but Justice to the British Army requires that those points be first clearly ascertained.

It will be seen in our short Summary of Madras Intelligence, that *Streenavassa Pillay*, one of those who figured at the Salay Street meeting, held for the purpose of deriding and defaming the Christian Religion, published a letter in the *Spectator* of the 12th Instant, denying all participation in the Proceedings.—On referring to his published letter, we find him stating that he "neither directly nor indirectly aided or abetted the disgraceful proceedings" alluded to by the *Spectator*—he says: "It is true that I have *accidentally, and out of curiosity* as any one else would have done, stopped at and entered the place in Salay Street where a Native was delivering certain lectures on points of the Hindoo Religion, without *so far as I heard*, making any insulting allusion to the Christian Religion (and which I entirely disapprove of") &c. &c. Upon receipt of the letter of which the above is an extract, the *Spectator*, appears to have been satisfied with the explanation, but we venture to differ with our esteemed cotemporary of Madras upon this point—and amongst other reasons, because we consider the letter to have been written by a European fully conversant with the English language—who fully understood the value of his sentences—the most important of which may without much ingenuity be termed an equivoque—according to the construction of the sentence referred to, it would appear very doubtful whether the writer "entirely disapproved of all insulting allusion" to the christian religion, or whether he "entirely disapproved of the Christian religion" itself. As to his having "accidentally and out of curiosity, stopped at, and entered the place in Salay street, where a Native was delivering certain lectures on points of the Hindoo religion, without so far as he heard making any insulting allusion to the Christian religion"—the best answer to this is contained in the *Athenæum* of the 12th instant, which publishes the *Prospectus* put forth and circulated amongst the Natives when the meeting was established." The observations of the *Athenæum* appear to us so apposite, and every way calculated to expose the system of "depravity and blasphemy"—that we think we serve the cause of religion by circulating the Editor's sentiments.

"Whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the real intentions of the Hindoo Meeting in *Salay Street*, they are at once removed by the prospectus (*a translation of which is now before us*) that was originally put forth, and circulated among the natives when the meeting was established. The object is no longer left to conjecture, and the announcements contained therein clearly exhibit a coalition for purposes that must in the end overwhelm the parties concerned in shame and confusion. The display of malignant feeling pervading this outburst of ignorance and fanaticism, ought not to surprise any one; for minds of the cast of those who concocted the production are equal to nothing but what is low, base, and degrading. The manner in which Christians are spoken of, and the Great Founder of Christianity derided, indicates a fearful amount of depravity and blasphemy.

"These mletchas or infidels who worship an *Impostor*, the rode on an *ass*, who suffered death upon the *cross* and was *buried*, have come to India and have established Missions of different names: such as the American, the Baptist, the London, the Wesleyan, and the Church Missions. Thinking to teach the low caste people with the high caste indiscriminately, they have opened Schools in almost all towns, and tempt and *compel* children of high caste to attend the Schools, and thus corrupt their *young minds* with all kinds of insinuations. *The Vulgar Beast-like Padres* thus have jumped near our field with their up-lifted horns, (meaning Tracts,) such as the Imperfect Blind-Way, the insults against the three gods, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, and are ruining our plants, the children. Thus within the last 40 years, the Padres seized and teased 700,000 souls of our community—plunged them into the illegal pit of their religion and disfigured their faces, (by not allowing them to use any mark on their foreheads,) securing them thus in the deserts of thick darkness called blameful Protestantism, they turn upon us with all their insinuation to deceive us and our children. To encounter their attempts in this, *as well as to oblige them to run back to their own country, without a remnant to be seen here*, we took up our mighty bow of discussion, and shooting at them with the arrows of different kinds (meaning Tracts,) such as: A Check to the Christian religion, A Disgust to the Christian Religion, A Sun to Dispel the Darkness of Christianity, and Discussions. To accomplish this more fully, we have opened a room in Salay Street at Pethnaiken Pettah called the room for preaching the Sirhanthums or Shastra of the hindoo religion. In this room 200 *young men shall be taught* in Tamil Grammar, Arithmetic, Poetical Works, Shastras attached to the Siva and Vishnu Sects, *objections to christian religion*, &c. The preaching shall be performed on every Friday.

"The idle boasting, the ignorance, insolence, and mendacity of this Prospectus, can scarcely be paralleled, whilst it manifestly shews the besotted character of those with whom it originated. What a combination of the puerile and ferocious, the malevolent and imbecile! It is Xit daring Magog to mortal conflict, the dwarf kicking at the giant. The *Salay Street* convention has already made itself *supremely ridiculous*, nor does it require much penetration to be able to state what will be its next stage, for it must end in becoming *superlatively contemptible*. The members of this body, well aware that nothing can be done without the sinews of war, tell the members of their community that if they will but cash up,

"Their fame shall be recognised strongly throughout the seven worlds and retained in memory so long as the sun and moon continue in their existence."

We have read of the fool's paradise, and are inclined to think that something of this kind is meant by the allusion to "the seven worlds." And imaginary happiness is all these poor creatures know any thing about, and hence it is placed in the *fame* that shall be accorded to the subscribers "throughout the seven worlds." It is thus that these hard hearted mercenary men mock the hopes of their too credulous fellow creatures, to whom, if they only exercised the common sense with which they are endowed, the craft and knavery of their deceivers would immediately become apparent.

But much as we regret the conduct of these infatuated people, we feel assured that good will arise therefrom. It will excite thought, which is a great point gained. Inquiry will follow discussion, and many will be led to compare principles—a subject on which they have been too long indifferent. The chief difficulty to the advance of truth is overcome when the mind is aroused and reflection induced. The omen is therefore favourable to the efforts of Christian Missionaries; and all that they have to do is to avoid themselves of the opportunity it presents to effect a permanent lodgement in the citadel of error. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*"

An inquest was held on Saturday last on the body of a Parsee who had been severely injured the previous day by the falling of a House in Chundun wadda cross street, and survived only a few hours. Several other persons were at the time in the Building who were also buried under the ruins and seriously hurt and removed to the Hospital—The building was it appears an old Building similar to others in the neighbourhood but no danger had it would seem been apprehended of it's falling.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, Nov. 9.

Our letters from Jellalabad reach to the 26th October, and it will be seen from them that the whole of the troops had arrived there and expected to move on to Peshawur on the 27th ultimo, and reach it on the 2nd November, so that, if all goes right, Lord Ellenborough's wishes that the retiring troops should be within their "natural boundaries" on the 15th proximo may be fulfilled. We regret to observe that there appears to be some discordant elements in camp, and that there does not seem to be much union between the two Generals whose merits are discussed by their different partizans, we have therefore omitted several remarks on this subject, which in the present state of things can do no good. We have heard something of certain dispatches having been *burked*, but we shall bide a while as they may yet be forthcoming. The work of destruction it will be observed, is going on at Jellalabad.

It will also be seen that General Nott's skirmishing has been more severe than we had reason at first to believe, and reports were rife at Ferozepore of 10 or 12 Officers having been killed, but we believe that though several Officers have been very slightly wounded none have been killed, whilst Captain Burnett is the only one severely wounded, we refer our readers to the letters which we have selected from many of different dates, and if there be repetition, it will, no doubt, be excused:—

Jellalabad, 23d October, 1842.

Report says the Khybur is in a very disturbed state, but our letters all arrive safe up here. Report also says, some places like Choorar and Bazar are to be destroyed by us on our way down, both in the Khybur, but I dont think Pollock will go far out of his way, now he is on his return, and has settled all things so creditably. The 16th N. I. a Squdron 5th Light Cavalry, the 23d N. I. and Smith's Bullock Guns, leave this tomorrow morning for Dhakka to relieve the troops there of their duty, they having 800 sick. A nice place that must have been for them. General Mc'askill with 2nd Division arrived to-day. No loss coming down, but 2 Officers wounded, Burnett 54th who lost an eye at Ghuzni and Pender H. M. 31st. General Nott marches in here to-morrow morning he has we hear had 7 Officers wounded, but no further particulars, General Pollock's division no loss and no opposition down here. The 1st Division under Pollock marches on Tuesday if possible, all busy getting back the tents and baggage left here by both men and officers. P hopes to reach Peshawur on 3d November, and Ferozepore between Christmas day and the end of the month with the whole army. All hope so, for we are sick of this country. Engineers had at work mining Jellalabad which is to be destroyed in a day or two.—24th—1st Division marches hence on Wednesday, and Nott does not come in till to-morrow morning. He pitched his camp on the top of Neemlan that, not being *too* fond of obeying orders. Jellalabad is to be blown up to-morrow. We hear that the Khybur is up, but we'll soon settle those gentlemen's hash, with the force now assembled and on its triumphant return.

Camp near Jellalabad, 25th October, 1842.

General Nott's Force reached this to-day; he has been much teased by a set of fellows following up his rear guard, and I hear, he has had some four or five Officers wounded and about 120 men. General Pollock with his division marches to-morrow morning, it is expected, we shall have trouble in the Khyber but no organized opposition. The bastions of the Fort of Jellalabad have been mined by Capt. Broadfoot, and are all ready charged and only wait General Pollock's tent to be moved from the vicinity of the walls to be ignited.

Camp, Jellalabad, Wednesday, 26th October.

"It was supposed that ere this the force would have been on the march from this place; but no, we are still encamped about two miles to the south east of the fort, the bastions of which were blown up last night, and the city set on fire; there was a fine blaze, discoverable from our camp, which must have been in some of the high buildings, in which the principal inhabitants formerly resided; at present the city is burning in every quarter, and as this day will complete the entire destruction of the place, there is no doubt we shall move hence tomorrow. The whole force, or the divisions, move at once, and will do so daily, until we arrive at Dakha, where the Khyber Pass commences, and where I suppose we shall again be divided into the three divisions under Sale, who commands the first division, McCaskill the second division, and Nott the third or working division. We have plenty of carriage, for an additional two thousand camels came in yesterday. General Pollock, his Staff, with the Commissariat, moved from their ground near the fort yesterday, and encamped above General Nott's brigade; this move it was effected, it is said, for the purpose of getting away the *commissariat* supplies, &c., it being a difficult thing to move that establishment without long previous notice. The officers, who were prisoners at Kabul, have about camp in their Affghan dresses, which are neither elegant, beautiful, or becoming to their persons; indeed, many of the Affghans, now with us, are handsomer and fairer to look upon. The ladies have been able to resume their former habit of dress, and most are really looking very well after their long confinement. They take short rides on horseback, and appear delighted with the attentions paid them; it is delightful to watch their countenances, but there is a possibility of their smiles being exchanged for tears, as it is generally understood, that some of the officers who went over to Ukbar Khan, became their partners were they did not act consistently with the character of military men, and degraded the British name for valour in not doing their duty by remaining at their post, whilst, on the other hand, it is urged they were justified by General Elphinstone's orders, which he gave under the supposition that the ladies were under the protection, but not prisoners, of Ukbar Khan. We are all anxious they may be able to clear themselves, and, of course, as far as honour is concerned, they are certainly a great deal better off their sufferings too, should have some weight in the scale in which, we hear, it is the determination of Lord Ellenborough to weigh them. The 3rd division arrived here yesterday. The 3rd Regiment of Bombay Cavalry cut a good figure, they are splendidly equipped and well dressed, and the two European Regiments do great credit to their commanders, being fine men, healthy and well provided. The Bombay Commissariat provides most fully, and the officer at its head is an excellent caterer.

It is likely we shall reach Peshawur in seven marches, so we shall be at that place on the 24 proximo.

Extract of a letter dated Jellalabad, 25th Oct., 1842.

"We left Kabul on the 12th, and reached this on the 21st It was said that there would be a halt here of only 3 days but this is the fifth day since our arrival and here we are still. Arrangements are, however, being made for marching tomorrow morning (27th) but whether we shall really start or not to-morrow it is impossible to say. General P appears so undecided about going at once or remaining in this miserable place, that I should not be surprised if the end of the month found us where we now are.

Coming through the passes there was some fighting in the rear, General Nott's brigade was attacked, and twenty are said to have been wounded, and a few killed, on our side, but the brave old soldier paid them off well. He burnt every fort and village he came across, and put to the sword, scores of the Affghans. In short Nott's brigade has done more mischief to the Affghans than they are likely to retrieve for ages.

A large quantity of made up clothes which was sent from the Provinces for the quondam prisoners, was distributed to them the other day, and, as in all similar cases, the Lion's share fell to the lot of those who least needed aid from others and who could well afford to provide themselves with every requisite.

Numbers of Afghans who had been friendly to us are accompanying us to the Provinces, preferring eternal expatriation from their country to falling into the hands of that arch fiend Ukbar Khan, who I dare say is ere this at Cabool. The man (Saleh Mahomed) who aided the prisoners to escape is also with us. Afghanistan would be too hot to hold him after our departure from it. Some difficulty in getting through the Khyber pass is expected, but the strong hand of God which has hitherto carried us through all difficulties, will, I am assured, carry us through with safety."

The following are gleanings from the lengthened correspondence of our Lahore Ukhbarnuveez, in continuation of former accounts of transactions:—

Oct. 5th Umritsir.—A Hurkarrah arrived from Kashmere with an Urzee from Raja Goolab Singh, intimating that he had reached the valley from Jumboo, & distributed amongst all ranks of the army the several sums due them, for which payments he would show forward receipts. The Hurkarrah received a donation of 25 Rupees and a letter to Goolab Singh directing him to send daily reports of the state of the army, which would remain stationary in that Province until a special order for its removal should be forwarded. An order was further despatched to the killedar of Jumrood to purchase and store one lakh of maunds of new Grain. Directions were also issued for the disptach towards Lahore of the Peshkhana as it had been determined to march thither on the morrow.

6th Oct.—On the morning of this day Sher Singh left Umritsir on horseback accompanied by the Rajas Dhyan Singh, Suchet Singh and Hera Singh; and reached his camp about midday. A Hirkarrah arrived from Simlah with letters from Azeezudeen stating that he had reached that place, and been conducted by Mr. Clerk to an audience of the Governor General who, on receiving his congratulations on the late events in Affghanistan, assured him they were all owing to the Ikbal and assistance of the Sirkar; the customary arrangements for his entertainment &c. had been made. The Rajah expressed himself highly gratified at this intelligence.

7th Oct.—The Court reached Lahore this day under the usual salute from the fort. Chunee Lall the Jemedar of Hirkarrahs received a present of 200 Rupees, a shawl, and a pair of gold bracelets, as a reward for the rapidity with which he had procured intelligence of the fall of Kabul. It was also communicated to the Durbar that the impediments caused by the Company's Post Office at Shahjehanabad in regard to the transmittal of news by the hand of private Hurkarahs had been withdrawn, and orders were given to furnish the Lahore messengers with a chuprass each. Directions were issued to the several news writers at Ajmeerah, Dehli, Ferozepore, Kurnaul, Loodheanah, and Simlah, to give accurate information respecting the name, number and date of departure of the several Regiments which are marching towards the Sutledge.

8th Oct. Lahore—The Rajah was engaged during the morning at Shah Bilawal in the pleasures of hog hunting. The Vakeel of Rajah Kurrum Singh of Patteealah announced that twins had been born to his master; but that the Ranee their mother and one of the infants had died shortly after. Letters of condolence were forwarded to Patteealah. 250 Rs. were issued for the construction of Lankah. Hawun and Khoom Kurrun at Shah Bilawal on the road to Ferozpoor, and all the artillery were directed to assemble on the same spot. Runjeer Sing Sirdar reported that he had enlisted 2000 men in the neighbourhood of Jungeeala, and was directed to encamp them outside the gate and await orders for the arrangement respecting an adequate Jagheer for their maintenance.

9th Oct.—Letters were sent to Dewan Sawun Mull at Multan directing him to pay all the Troops under his command and hold them in readiness to march whenever he might be ordered to Lahore. A Nauckshye Fakeer presented a copy of a work he had written for which he received a village and Jagheer. The Kabul Ukhbar Nuveez reported that the sons of Shah Soojah-ool-mook had represented to General Pollock that they were unwilling to remain at Kabul and would accompany him to Loodheeanah. Sheer Singh observed that they were very right as the Affghans were great rascals.

10th Oct.—The Vakeel of the Rajah of Nabha represented at the Durbar, that his master had imprisoned Bahalee Ram his Dewan, and had taken from him the sum of one Lakh of Rupees. On his release he was sent on a message to the Burra Saheb at Delhi. At the rising of the Durbar the Rajah rode out to inspect Hummeer Singh's recruits, and ordered a Jagheer of 20,000 Rs. per month for their maintenance.

11th Oct.—An urzee was received from Colonel Goolab Singh in Affghanistan to the effect that he had been attacked by the Pathans, and that a severe engagement had taken place in which two Sirdars were killed on his side; but that he put the Pathans to flight and obtained the victory. He also reported that one of his soldiers had captured an animal resembling a horse and a bull without horns, which he had brought as a curiosity, for 500 rupees from the captor. He was directed to send it to Lahore forthwith. From Ghuznee news were received that two large paintings in gold, ornamented with pearls, which had been carried away from Muttra, by Ahmed Shah Abdallee had been found in the citadel. They are paintings of Buldeojee and Dwarekaje.

From Dakkha we learn that Colonel Maclaren arrived on the morning of the 27th ultimo, with one squadron of the 5th Cavalry, Lieut. Smith's battery, the 16th and 53d Regiments Native Infantry. There was great want of fodder for the cattle, of which hundreds are dying daily. Lieut. Mackeson is in the pass with 1500 men and it is expected that a last attempt will be made by the enemy though as usual it will be a fruitless one. The 30th and 64th are in a most sickly condition.

HEAD QUARTERS.—"The Commander-in-Chief joined the Camp at Baddeea on the 31st October, and reached Roopar on the 21 instant. Head Quarters were to halt there on the 31, and expected to reach Loodianah on the 7th or 8th instant. The Camps will halt there 4 or 5 days to afford the C. J. C. an opportunity of reviewing the Artillery and other troops."

FEROZEPOOR.—"Preparations for the reception of the Army of the Indus are progressing rapidly. Amongst them I may mention a triumphal arch of *mud* erecting under the superintendence of an Engineer Officer, who is, I believe, not best pleased with the task assigned him. You may not have heard that the 19th Native Infantry are on their way from Sukkur to this place. They had reached the Bahawulpoor territory on the 2d of this month."

The following items are gathered from our Correspondence since Saturday.

The body of troops which is to be assembled at Loodiamh, on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief there, will be very considerable. It will consist of nearly the whole of the Artillery of the Army of Reserve, the 6th Irregular Cavalry, the portion of the 7th Light Cavalry constituting a part of His Excellency's present escort, H. M. 31 Bds and 33rd; the 9th, 53th and 74th Regiments of Native Infantry.

The Nusseree Battalion is, it is rumoured, to be permanently stationed at Simlah, and H. M. 9th Foot will probably be located in the Hills.

The 16th N. I. start on the 13th instant for Keitah, but their movements beyond that place are very uncertain.

The report that a Regiment of Dragoons is to be located at Umballah, is gaining strength, and it is now said that orders have been already issued for the construction of Barracks at that place.

AGRA UKHBAR, Nov. 10.

We learn from Simla that immense preparations are being made for the approaching spectacle at Ferozepore, on the occasion of the Governor General's visit to that post. According to what is given out this will certainly be the most splendid show of the kind that has ever taken place in British India, rivalling in magnificence any display ever made by the Grand Mogul, and outshining any thing he could command in the shape of military spleandour; for we question if a finer body of men than will be collected there could be found in any Army. There is to be a splendid pavilion erected capable of accommodating from six to seven hundred guests. The Army of the Indus will enter India through a triumphal arch to be erected for the occasion, and the whole period of his Lordship's, stay at Ferozepoor will be one of festivity and rejoicing. A general invitation has been sent to Native Princes and Chiefs to be present on the occasion, to add, and partake in the triumph of India, on the return of its Armies from the conquest and humiliation of its ancient foes.

The Governor General would not leave Simla till the 23rd of this month, probably with the view of receiving the Overland Mail before commencing his round of festivity.

AGRA.—A Treasure party of the 48th Regiment arrived yesterday from Allygurh with four lakhs of Rupees for the Treasury and a quantity of light weight coin for the Assay Office.

Part of the duty of furnishing guards has been given to the Artillery at this station, to such shifts has Lord Ellenborough's penchant for a spectacle militaire reduced this large military post.

A letter from Gwalior mentions that Captain Ellis, Assistant to the Resident, had gone on special duty to Chondaree, and that Colonel Spiers had left Gwalior for change of air. The Rajah was also stated to be in an improved state of health.

GWALIOR.—(From a Correspondent.)—On Monday the 24th of last month, the Maharaj cumpoo in a collective body determined to apprehend all karbarees and demand their arrears of pay. Fortunately the karbarees were apprised of this, and at midnight Dada Khasghee, all in a frenzy, left his home and took refuge in the palace. On the following morning (the 25th,) the whole cumpoo resolved to surround the palace; were making preparations for the move when the Karbarees, finding them determined, came forward and promised 4 months' immediate pay and to liberate all the captives belonging to their camp, who shared in raising a mutiny some two months back. The karbarees void of means to fulfil their engagement with the rebellious Troops [illegible] of ignominious treat[illegible] failure, cleverly pre[illegible] them a loan of ten [illegible] vate treasure) with [illegible] by three instalmen[illegible] having granted the [illegible] paying the Troops [illegible] in earnest! Dada[illegible] 12 annas in the rup[illegible]

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and five months are left for the remaining quarter share; yet no competent individual is appointed to enquire into these matters. The revenue of Gwalior, with its vast territories, now amounts to only 65 lakhs, whereas with proper management, the country has proved its capability to yield full twice the sum. The annual expense of the Troops is 72 lakhs, the overplus (7 lakhs,) must of course fall on the state. This has been the case for the last 4 years, and must continue till a different and more wise arrangement be adopted, to prevent such overwhelming embarrassment. It is well known that Dadah Khasghee has robbed the state, and in a manner totally ruined the country, and it is confidently believed that if he be allowed to continue any longer at the "head of affairs," the worst of dreaded danger must inevitably prove the result. The enormous sums that military Chiefs of this service embezzle from the Raj, (and which too being so easily proved in their very teeth,) one is quite lost to know why measures are not taken to prevent such ruinous practice. I can confidently aver that saving of upwards of 12 lakhs annually could be easily secured to the state, which, in some measure, would relieve the present bewilderingly awful state of affairs. To confine myself to particulars would, I fear, be as uttering words to the idle wind. Yet surely those invested with power to search into these most important of matters and explain them to the Maharaj, are in duty bound both to our Government and the state to do so. For my part I can assure you Mr. Editor, that it grieves me to the heart to find servants rob their master, after being so handsomely paid for doing nothing, save that of living in the splendour and magnificent pomp of eastern grandees, independent of laws and government, and whilst exercising what they presume to term "laws," and administering what their wonted audacity terms "justice," invariably suit their own intoxicated vanity to the heartrending cries of their really helpless Petitioners. A piece of the grossest injustice occurred here a few days ago by which a poor native merchant, who had come all the way from Lucknow to dispose of a Billowry Tukhtposh, has, through the deceitfulness and treachery of its purchaser, incurred a loss of 1,800 rupees. The unfortunate sufferer distracted in mind, was on the point of committing suicide; but was providentially prevented. The purchaser is a private servant, (and perfect "factotum,") in Colonel Baptist's employ, and known to every individual throughout the Maharaj's Lushkur. A report is quite rife at this place, that a Captain Salvadore, late Amil of Sultpore, is to be made over to the Resident to stand his trial on his arrival at Gwalior, should such be the case, (which I heartily anticipate) there is every hope of an impartial investigation. In my last I mentioned the loss of half a dozen lives that occurred on the evening of the Dusserah:—3 were suicides, 1 crushed by a wild elephant, and a Sowar who, in endeavouring to display his horsemanship, fell on a hard ground and fractured his skull, of the sixth, I can find no trace. Almost atrocious murder was perpetrated in Colonel Jacob's camp a day previous to the Dewallee. The perpetrator has been apprehended and is now in chains. On Saturday the 5th instant, the Maharaj ordered two Royal salutes to be fired in honor of the victories and peace with the British in China.—7th November 1842.

SIRHIND.—Laurenson's and Macmorine's Troops and Nos. 9 and 7 Field Battery, have arrived at Sirhind, where they halt a day, and then proceed to Loodianah where they remain for further orders, certainly till the 20th instant. We are there joined by Mill's and Ewart's Troops and proceed. The Commander-in-Chief arrives there on the 6th, and no doubt will see us in. I hear it is his intention to inspect us there.

NOVEMBER 12.

Camp Jellalabad, 24th October 1842.

"Lieutenant Smith's Battery, the 5th Cavalry, the 16th and 53d Regiments of Native Infantry, left this morning for Dakka; General Pollock's force starts on the 26th, and General MacCaskill's on the 28th. General Nott's force is still at Neemla, some 14 miles from this, and are expected in to-morrow; it is to be hoped that Nott will burn all that remains undone for the annoyance they gave our rear Guard en passant.

The Sappers and Miners are busy making mines under all the bastions of the fort, which are to be blown up on our departure.

No person is allowed to enter Jellalabad without a pass I cannot see the use of such precaution now, as there does not appear to be a single inhabitant within the far-famed Fort. Some looting took place the day before, and I understand Captain Hamilton of the 53d, killed one and wounded two of our own Sepoys, whilst attempting to force his post—which is to be much regretted.

Of course you have heard of the conduct of a Company of the 60th Regiment at Jugdulluck, they regularly bolted and left their officer Ensign Hay, a gal ant young officer, and who stood his ground under a heavy fire till the companies of the 33d and 16th came up, I heard it said they did not bring up till Lieut. Watson of the 35th N. I., threatened to shoot the first man who moved on; this with the Khybur affair, has damned them in the opinion of all here.

The 30th and 64th have twelve Officers and 300 men sick so they will be heartily glad at the prospect of leaving the Khybur, all is quiet at present.

25th.—General Nott's force marched in this morning.

General Pollock is likely to be detained till the 27th by the Commissariat, but not a moment will be lost in pushing the force on to Peshawur.

Camp Jellalabad, 25th October 1842.

At ½ past 1 o'clock A. M., we experienced a very severe shock of an earthquake, I am almost inclined to believe that old Nick lives below and was giving us a farewell shake at the delightful hopes of getting rid of us.

26th.—Our Pickets were attacked last night, and I understand two sepoys and a surwan were killed. There was a heavy fire till the Queen of night rose and exposed to view the haunts of our treacherous enemies: they succeeded in carrying off some camels during the darkness of the night.

27th.—Last night much annoyance was again given by those scoundrels, but I have not heard what damage was done.

We marched to Alie Baghan this morning in the following order:—

Advance Guard.
H. M.'s 9th Foot.
Packhouse's Mountain Train.
4th and 5th Companies of Sappers.
3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Major-Genl. Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., to command.

The Column under command of General MacCaskill.

1st Light Cavalry, 3d Irregulars along the left Flank.

Bildars
3d Troop of Horse Artillery.
H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.
5 Companies 1st or M.'s 31st Foot.
Treasure.
No. 6 Light Field Battery.
6th Regiment Native Infantry.
26th Do. Do.
Broadfoot's Sappers.
Khojawalis of the Sick.
Ammunition.
35th Regiment Native Infantry.
Park.
Baggage.

H. M.'s 3d Dragoons along the right Flank of Baggage.

Rear Guard commanded by Brigadier Monteath.
3d Troop 2d Bl. H. Arty.
4 Companies of H. M.'s 31st Foot.
60th Regiment Native Infantry.
Jezailchees and the 10th Lt. Cavy.

General Nott's force is about 3 miles on our rear, and joins us at Dakka.

The Khyburries are assembling, so says report, with the determination to oppose us, and taken up a strong position at Lundikhanna.

The Fort of Jellalabad is in perfect ruins, the work of destruction was commenced on the 24th, and finished last night in good style by blowing up the principal bastions, and the whole front, the interior of the Fort was fired in all quarters, and is now only a habitation for Jackalls

The great Gun Futteh Jung, with us on a carriage with 3 wheels, drawn by bullocks.

It blew a severe dust storm all last night, and has the appearance of heavy rain to day.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting and succinct account of the march between Kabul and Jellalabad:

Camp Jella labad, 26th October 1842.

"On the 12th instant, the whole British force then encamp- city—marched to Boodkhak, a Futteh Jung, and most of abul. Here arrangements were to two columns, by taking the infantry with captain Blood's e force under major general at with major general Pollock, isions through the Khoord ning. major General Sale had Pundurrah) Pass to the right Light Brigade the day previous, Pass and drove the heights from the further side where they were more accessible. This route (Gost Pundurrah,) can only be adopted by troops in light marching order, with yaboos, being impracticable for camels or heavily laden animals, and if the Affghans had made any disposition to oppose our passage through the Khoord Kabul, the detour taken by the 1st Brigade would have been of martial advantage, as it was, however, not a shot was fired nor enemy seen, and we all encamped at Khoord Kabul on the 13th, some arriving there rather late from the delay in getting our immense train of baggage through the narrow pass.

On the 14th, we passed over the Huft Khotul (the scene of our former glorious fight,) and through the Tezeen Pass, encamping in the valley. The 4th Brigade under Brigadier Monteath, C. B., formed the rear Guard, and did not effect their march as scatheless as yesterday. Owing to the badness of the bullocks yoked to the captured guns very great delay was occasioned, and finally the bullocks were taken out, and the soldiers of her M.'s 31st Regiment, supplied their place; the labour was excessive, and they did not arrive at the narrow pass leading to the Tezeen valley until dark. The enemy taking advantage of this, commenced a sharp fire into the Column and masses of baggage collected there, causing great confusion amongst the latter, parties were immediately sent up to the heights on the right, to dislodge these marauders, the Brigadiers, Staff Officers leading the party, but owing to the darkness little could be done beyond cheeking their descents into the Pass, nothing but the flash of their Juzails could be seen, finding themselves checked on the right they tried the left and rear of the column, and annoyed them much killing some 6, and wounding an Officer and about 11 men. However the guns were safely deposited in camp at ½ past 10 o'clock and (all the baggage with the exception of that destroyed when the cattle fell on the march).

The advance guard had burnt the Fort of Koolerbux Khan the Tezeen chief during the day, and the two 18 pounders received from major general Nott were burst, thus affording more cattle for the transport of the other guns, indeed but for this the captured guns could not have been taken on, the following day.

On the 15th, the 1st division consisting of the 1st and 2nd Brigades under major general Pollock marched to Kutturgung, two marches whilst the 2nd Division consisting of the 4th Brigade with that portion of major general Nott's force before mentioned under major general Maskill marched at a later hour to Leh Baba, (one march), thus seperating the two Divisions by one days march, and general Nott's column took up their ground at Tezeen the same day, having suffered in the Pass rather more than the 4th Brigade, caused in a great measure I fancy by their being unacquainted with the country and neglect in crowning the heights soon enough. The marches to Leh baba Kutturgung, and Jugdulluk on the 15th 16th and 17th, were accomplished with but little annoyance. The enemy followed up the rear guard each day, and made several attempts upon the baggage of the 2nd Division but without success. The 1st Division marched through the Jugdulluk Pass on the 17th without firing a shot. On the 18th, however when the 2nd Division attempted it, the most decided attack yet evinced, was sustained by them, rarely have the Affghans shewn more courage or daring than was displayed by the Ghilzies on that day. Sword in hand they more than once rushed towards our retiring parties, when recalled from the heights by the rear guard, but each time a shell or shot thrown from the guns placed in position most judiciously by Brigadier Monteath at the top of the Pass sent the Ghilzies to the right about, and saved our men—: Notwithstanding their obstinate attacks, and their following close upon the rear guard for five or six miles beyond the Pass—, I am happy to say that the Ghilzies had their labor invain, not a particle of baggage falling into their hands, whilst their loss must have been considerable, for besides many that fell from our skirmishing parties, several round shot dashed directly into the Guzgahs behind which they were ensconsed killing numbers—; and our shell scattered many a group who little calculated on such unwelcome visitors. Their attack upon major general Nott the following day was much tamer from their thrashing on the 18th, but they managed to annoy his force greatly showing them the wide difference between the Kandahar and Peshawur routes to Kabool. Every day from this to Gundamuck where the three Divisions arrived on the 19th 20th and 21st successively. Our rear was followed pretty close by the Affghans—chiefly in expectation of plunder which I am glad to say they were disappointed in.

The Divisions halted each one day at Gundamuck, and arrived at Jellalabad without any occurrence, (beyond Nott's forces having made an example of some men in the Neemla valley) on the 22d 23rd and 25th. We march from hence on the 27th as far as Alli Baghan—that is the whole of general Pollock's force, that under general Nott, moving the following day. As yet nothing is known of the manner in which way we are to cross the Punjaub but I trust it will be in Brigades—for great inconvenience ensues from moving large bodies at a time, very severe loss has been sustained by Officers and men from the failing of baggage cattle since leaving Kabool, I have myself lost 4 private camels besides property; others even more—so that our promised batta will not positively recompense us for actual losses The medal however will be highly prized, though indeed dearly earned. The privations endured by Officers and men of the force that advanced from Jellalabad have been beyond description, but particularly by the soldiery—ceaseless and bodies from camels falling and their loads being destroyed on the road, often too rations less they have been sent, on arriving at the encamping ground, up to the heights, there remain until the next day. All this they have borne with cheerfulness, and both Europeans and sepoys have done their duty well.

Late accounts from Kabool state that Shahpoora, the younger brother of Futty Jung, was safe in the Bala Hissar, and Akbar Khan gone to Balk.

The bastions of Jellalabad have been blown up and part set on fire.

Indian Intelligence

CALCUTTA.

One of Lord Ellenborough's newest crotchets is to have no Queen's troops lower than Ghazeepore, and Fort William to be garrisoned by Marines; and all Queen's regiments coming out in future to land at Bombay, and steam up (or down) the Indus, and thence to their destination. It has already been mentioned that a European corps is to be at Subathoo, as well as one at Kussowlee, and the Ghoorkahs to be sent on to Kotgarh. All these are the plans of the hour, while the carpet-service of the Army of Reserve is being programmed.—Englishman, November 8.

We subjoin the following account of the proceedings of the detachment sent out from Saugor, which we briefly alluded to yesterday:—

"I have much pleasure in making you acquainted with a little affair, in which the detachment, which left Saugor on the 25th October, was engaged with our troublesome subjects the Bundelas, or rather in this quarter the Goans, as we are now out of the Bundelkund district. The detachment, you will recollect, consisted of the 50th N. I., 2 guns and about 50 of the 2nd Irregular Horse; it reached Derra on the 27th; from which place our police had fled on the too near approach of the insurgents—in fact the villagers about here seem to do nothing for their own protection. In advance of Derra about 12 miles, and lying between that place and the Nerbudda there is a pass called 'Jhirra Ghati,' and in this we were informed the enemy were in considerable strength (having) been joined by the Thakoor of a neighbouring village and had thrown up a stockade, determined to offer every annoyance. We left Derra on the 30th, and encamped at Maharajpoor, (a small village about 3 miles from the pass.) This morning 31st, we marched to the pass. It is a strong position and if it had been properly defended could not have been forced without much loss of life to the assailants. About the centre of the pass, the attack on our advance guard commenced by a fire of matchlocks from a hill, which commanded the road, which was returned by the advanced gaurd and flankers, when the guns were brought to the front. The enemy received 3 rounds of shrapnell before their fire was silenced, and during that time many bullets from them passed between the guns. After a few more rounds of grape, it was discovered that the ground in front was clear, and the advance was sounded. With the exception of a few solitary shots no more opposition was offered. The skirmishers, who remained on our flanks, during the remainder of its advance, discovered several dead bodies of the enemy, some of which they were endeavouring to carry away; but as these things are generally exaggerated, I shall not say how many there were killed, and suffice to say that the officer commanding a flanking party (Capt. Hampton) came upon two bodies whose mutilated appearance told, that something more than musket bullets had been at work and that the guns had not been laid in vain. Of our own party not a man received a scratch except from the jungle which was very close on either side. We are now halted between the Jhirri pass and the Nerbudda, and start again on the 2nd proximo, for a village and fort, Chourputtra, about a march from this I do not expect they will wait for us; at least not until we throw salt on their tails, but that we shall see them, I have no doubt, as they seem determined on all occasion to have a shot at us however fast they may run afterwards. Although we have nominally the whole of the 50th N. I., we have actually only 250 men and 5 officers, including the commanding officer and detachment staff. They behaved, however, in a manner worthy an European enemy, and the part not engaged in skirmishing distinguished themselves by their steady bearing, although this kind of warfare does not tend to discipline. You must not imagine because I have entered into a lengthened description of this affair that it was any thing serious—our not having any men wounded shews it was not; but I have gone into detail, to shew that when proper precautions are taken (and such the commanding officer took in the present instance) an unorganized lawless rabble may be driven off with loss, and at the same time our disciplined troops suffer nothing. The agent. Mr. Fraser, accompanied us, his object is to open the communication to the Nerbudda, which has been stopped these last rains. These vagabonds proclaiming that they have conquered the country and that we have not troops to re-assert our rights. The Governor General's proclamation, about the taking of Caubul and Ghuznee, they here believe to be a fabrication, and cunning, after their fashion, say they are not to be gammoned at any price. This is a very rich part of the country, and it is most desirable that peace should reign over it, and these bands of robbers be forced to follow more industrious occupations for their subsistence. Errapoor, I suppose you heard, was taken by Colonel Watson. It is probable his detachment may join now or else we may march back to Saugor after arranging matters here. If there is any thing else going on, you shall hear from me."—Hurkaru, Nov. 11.

MADRAS.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN BUNDELCUND.—We have letters to the 28th ult. from Colonel Watson's camp and the other posts on the Nerbudda, whereby we are sorry to learn that the Herapore Rajah and his followers had effected their escape into the Jungle as it was feared that they would manage to do, notwithstanding Colonel Watson's well judged arrangements for the Rajah's capture and his endeavours to surround him; the Head Quarters of Colonel Watson's Force having made two night marches, the first of which occupied nine, the second fourteen hours. The distance traversed in that time it is however impossible to calculate, as the troops had to make their way along an almost impassible road through a dense jungle, which was so difficult in places, that one of the Horse Artillery guns broke down, and was obliged to be left behind, and the carriages of the other two are supposed to be a good deal shaken, for the Ghaut by which the Force had to pass, was a mere passage through the rocks, over successive ledges of granite. On reaching the top of the Ghaut, the Herapore Rajah's stronghold became visible to the Force, and the firing from the fort on Captain Wilder's party, which had that morning crossed the Heron river and driven in the enemy's outposts, was distinctly seen and heard. On the head of the column nearing the fort some shots were fired at our troops, but a round or two from one of our Horse Artillery guns immediately silenced the Rajah's Artillery, which, instead of consisting of four pieces, as stated by the Jubbulpore politicals, amounted only to a single gun! The column then pushed on as fast as possible, but before the troops could reach the fort, the Rajah and his followers had made their escape into the neighbouring jungle. The fort was found after all to be a place of little strength, and Herapore itself is a miserable jungle village, which was instantly *looted* by the camp followers, who rushed in with a yell, and made clean work of it in very few moments. It seems too that the number of the Rajah's followers has been magnified by the Jubbulporians in about the same proportion that they increased his Artillery, as from two to three hundred fighting men is supposed to be his entire strength. With these however he may cause us a good deal of trouble, as he has fled to the Hills to join another insurgent chief, the Gound Rajah, against whom Colonel Ely's force is proceeding. Colonel Ely was expected to reach Nursigpore on the 29th and Captain Brown's Squadron of the 6th Cavalry had arrived there from Jubbulpore the preceding morning, and joined Captain Macleod, who is in command of a company of the 42nd, posted immediately opposite the Mednapore Ghaut. The appearance of Captain Brown's Squadron had in so me degree tended to restore the confidence of the inhabitants of Nursingapore, which is said to be a rich town, but the people were in a terrible state of alarm; the country around being described as in open rebellion, and the Bundeelahs and Goands, burning, plundering and committing every kind of outrage in all directions; in fact the Saugor dawk had been cut off for three days! No doubt these doings are greatly magnified by rumour, but the insurgents appeared in such force before the outpost occupied by Lieutenant Roper of the 42nd, with a few Irregular Horse, that he was obliged to retire on Captain Macleod's post at Nursingpore, where a body of 500 armed men followed him on the 26th ultimo, but were deterred from attacking the place by the presence of Captain Macleod's detachment and Lieutenant Roper's Horsemen. Words cannot describe the terror of the Nursingpore people, and our correspondent assures us that many of the wealthy inhabitants had not slept for several nights, such was their fear of the insurgents, indeed that all those who have pucka houses and can afford the expense, at present live on the tops of them, and keep a guard of matchlockmen for their individual protection, as they have no idea of any combined system of defence. The neighbouring villages too are almost entirely deserted, through dread of the marauders. We trust however that their outrages are now at an end, as Colonel Ely's force was immediately to cross the river and proceed against the principal instigator to these evil deeds, who is described as a Goand Rajah, having a stockaded fort in the hills, about 20 miles North of the Nerbudda. This Rajah is said to be a man of considerable personal influence amongst the Goands, the whole of which population are at his bidding; thus it is feared that the hunting him down may prove a very protracted business like the Goomsur warfare, as every Zemindar in the neighbourhood north of the Nerbudda has joined his party. Colonel Ely's force will it is supposed have considerable difficulty in crossing the river, as the Mednapore Rajah has destroyed all the boats at the Bellani Ghaut, with a view to obstructing the passage of the troops, so that the force must be crossed on rafts, as the river at this season is not fordable. It is very satisfactory to learn that the troops composing the several detachments are all in the highest health, notwithstanding exposure for several nights without tents, extreme fatigue and want of provisions. Some few men had been wounded in Colonel Watson's force, and a trooper of Captain Brown's Squadron had unfortunately broken his thigh by his horse falling into a hole with him when on Vedette duty, but beyond these, none of our correspondents mention any casualties. One of them by the bye states that a trooper of the 6th Cavalry shot one of the Herapore Matchlockmen in very neat style, just as the fellow was preparing to take a *pot shot* at him.—United Service Gazette, Nov. 11.

We have been favoured from an authentic source, with the following memorandum of Cotton exported to China from this Port, during the last five years. The value only is given, but the quantity may hence easily be inferred, by such of our readers as are interested in the subject. The increase in quantity will be much greater than is indicated by the value, cotton having fallen greatly in price during the five years in question—

1836-37.....Rs.	23,55,737
1837-38..... ,,	4,82,358
1838-39..... ,,	11,23,402
1839-40..... ,,	5,26,785
1840-41..... ,,	4,86,557
1841-42..... ,,	11,15,314
	17,28,972

The above statement is for the official year, up to 30th April. The increased export of Madras Cotton to China during the present year, presents a very marked feature in the returns. Though a great extension of trade may be looked for under the present Treaty, it will be well to avoid prematurely glutting the market.—Spectator, Nov. 12.

STRENAVASSA PILLAY.—We understand that a Meeting of the Justices in Session, held, we believe, on Thursday last, a resolution was adopted to call upon this gentleman for an explanation of the connexion with the Salay street blasphemies, and in the event of such not being satisfactory, to make a formal representation of the matter to Government.—Athenæum, Nov. 12.

European Intelligence.

The details of the correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, the publication of which we resume to-day, add little to the information which has been already before the public upon the subject of the treaty which they have concluded.

Lord Ashburton's object was, of course, to secure the communication between Quebec and New Brunswick, and to preserve to each country the dominion over those settlements which had hitherto acknowledged its guardianship: Mr. Webster's to get as much as he could for his countrymen—Lord Ashburton's to conclude a treaty which should release our American trade from the state of apprehension and danger which must always result from an unsettled question of importance. Mr. Webster, though we are far from wishing to deny him the praise of higher motives, is yet, as the servant of a democracy, in no slight degree bound to exhibit to his countrymen his own zeal and confidence in their behalf upon a question which is in America (and is not in England) taken up as a matter of keen national interest. Lord Ashburton must look to the Ministry whose well-weighed policy he is carrying out—Mr. Webster to the people whose prejudices he is supporting for repayment of his services. Mr. Webster is beginning, Lord Ashburton is ending, his political life; and all these differences of circumstance leave their traces in no ordinary degree upon the correspondence which is now before us. On the part of the English Plenipotentiary we find a frank and open avowal of the principles by which his negotiation is to be governed, and an almost unreserved communication of the concessions which he is empowered to make, with a manly endeavour to keep out of sight all those lines of argument which, after long experience, had been uniformly found to lead to delay and embarrassment. The American Secretary is guarded in his admissions or communications, and unable, from consideration, as would appear, towards the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts, to avoid an elaborate statement of their argument; though the course of the negotiation sufficiently indicates how entirely superfluous he must have felt it to be. Another characteristic point of difference in the correspondence is, that Lord Ashburton is unreservedly anxious in his letters, addressed to the American Secretary, and not to the British public, to urge the importance of the concessions which he offers, and perhaps, to depreciate what he reserves; whereas Mr. Webster, with the immediate fear of Congress before his eyes, restricts himself to the most dry and guarded expressions, lest he should seem to his countrymen to be conceding to his opponent on the one hand a valuable territory, on the other an available argument.

The objects for which Lord Ashburton "went" are laid down in his second letter:—

"I have on a former occasion explained the reasons which have induced the British Government to maintain their rights in this controversy, beyond any apparent value to the object in dispute, to be the establishing a good boundary between our two countries, so as to prevent collision and dispute, and an unobstructed communication of our colonies with each other. Further, it is desired to retain under the jurisdiction of each Government respectively, such inhabitants as have for a length of time been so living, and to whom a transfer of allegiance might be painful or distressing."

And on this principle, he at once announces the concession he is empowered to make of the strip of land lying between the real and the supposed 45th parallel of latitude, "generally reported to be fertile, and containing a position at Rouse's-point much coveted in the course of the controversy."

"It is believed," he says, "that the settlers on this narrow strip, which would be transferred to Great Britain by rectifying the 45th parallel of latitude, which was formerly incorrectly laid down, are principally from the United States, and that their opinions and habits incline them to evince a preference to that form of government under which, before the discovery of the error in question, they supposed themselves to be living. It cannot be desired by Her Majesty to acquire any addition of territory under such circumstances, whatever may be the weight of her rights; but it will be observed," Lord Ashburton adds, "that the same argument applies almost exactly to the Madawaska settlement, and justifies the reservation I am thus obliged to make. In these days the convenience and happiness of the people to be governed will ever be the chief guide in transactions of this description between such Governments as those of Great Britain and the United States."

Whether it were quite wise in treating with Brother Jonathan thus frankly to broach these sentiments may be questioned; and perhaps their prudence may be thought more questionable on finding that we have at last given up Rouse's-point without retaining all the Madawaska settlers. But whatever the wisdom of the announcement, the principles themselves are just and generous, and form a most satisfactory contrast with that grasping and ambitious selfishness which is too often considered as the only just rule of foreign policy. In transactions between nation and nation we are glad to see any precedent of that mode of dealing which an intelligent and honourable man would adopt upon the property of himself and his heirs; not haggling for the last farthing which is his due or which can be extracted from his neighbour by a lucky advantage; not anxious to keep in his own hands a plot of land useless to himself, except as a means of annoyance to others or the foundation of a future bargain; not, like the trustee for a minor apprehensive of doing what the ordinary rules of honour and neighbourly feeling require lest Chancery should be about his ears for fulfilling a merely moral obligation; but able and ready frankly to admit and satisfy those imperfect claims which arise, alike among nations and among individuals, beyond the mere letter of the law, from palpable fitness and convenience. We are no cosmopolites; we are quite aware that charity begins at home. We confess to no indiscriminate admiration of the extended sympathies of the present day; our *first* (not our only) duty in these matters is to our own country; we know her wants; we are bound to her service; and we avow even a very acute suspicion of that vagrant benevolence which has to travel for its objects. But when relations exist—when a question is forced upon us—when the rights and conveniencies of other countries fall in our way, and must be considered—we wish to see our representatives proceeding with the freedom and honour of those who feel they are acting for a determined but generous people, not with the penny-wise sharpness of the agent of an indigent huckster. We cannot, therefore, withhold our meed of praise to the manliness of Lord Ashburton's tone and the truth of his principles, though we may have been unable to suppress a regret that they should have been lavished where there was so little chance of their being reciprocated. We cannot help contrasting with the frank statements of our own negotiator the mode in which the acknowledged boon of the navigation of St. John's (which a New York paper stated to be a full equivalent for the territory conceded) and the concession of Rouse's-point, implicitly confessed by Mr. Webster to have been British ground, are quietly gulped down by the Minister:

"Your Lordship's proposition," he says, "in regard to the navigation *is viewed as just, and as constituting, as far as it may go, a natural equivalent.* Probably the use of the river for the transportation of the products of the forest grown on the American side of the line would be equally advantageous to both parties, and therefore, in granting it, no sacrifice of British interest would be incurred. A conviction of this, together with their confidence in the validity of the claim, is very likely to lead the two States immediately concerned to consider their relinquishment of the lands north of the line much in the light of a mere cession? It need not be denied that to secure this privilege, and to have a right to enjoy it free from tax, toll, or other liability, or inability, is an object of considerable importance to the people of Maine."

With regard to the concession of the strip containing Rouse's-point, which, as Mr. Webster says, "a correct ascertainment of the 45th parallel of north latitude shows to be included within the British line" (an admission for once!). "This concession," says Mr. Webster, "is, no doubt, of some value:" "but as it is made to New York, Vermont, and Hampshire, instead of Maine and Massachusetts (the parties to the adjustment of the north-eastern boundary), "these two last-mentioned States would perhaps expect that the value of it, if it could be ascertained, should be paid to them. On this point further consideration may be necessary."

We do not regret the concessions of Lord Ashburton, in consideration of the important question which is now settled for ever. We must confess, however, that the very niggardly and somewhat unintelligible tone forced on Mr. Webster, not, we believe, by his disposition, but by his circumstances, is among the few things which could put us out of humour with the openness with which Lord Ashburton has conducted his side of the negotiations.—Times, Oct. 4.

THE TARTAN FEVER.

The Queen, says newspaper gossip, wears tartan; the whole Court is to wear tartan, Sir ROBERT PEEL is said to have made at least one public appearance with a scrap of tartan about him. It thus seems as if the "tartan fever," as the Author of Waverley (who could joke about his own hobbies all the time he was riding them) named this disease were about to become epidemic.

It there is any truth in all this tittle-tattle, the projected masquerade must be owing either to the Queen's humanity having been touched with the Monmouth street display of unsold and unsaleable webs of tartan with which she was greeted at Stirling, or to her having been deluded into the belief that all the elevating associations of Scotland are linked with the harlequin-cased gentry she saw among the hills.

It is rather late in the day to tolerate the mistaken humanity of employing the caprice of fashion to give work to unemployed artisans by taking the work from employed ones. The temporary vogue given to Spitalfields silk by some fancy-ball, is at the expense, not of its wearers, but of the manufacturers of other fabrics that would have been worn if it had not. Every scarf, gown, or waistcoat of tartan, that may be worn this winter in consequence of Court patronage, will be so much lost to weavers of mousselines de laine, cassimeres, and other stuffs.

A Highland brigade of fashion would be quite as indefensible on the score of imagination as of economy. To make the Highlanders synonymous with Scotland would be as great a blunder as to make the Welsh synonymous with England; and even with respect to the Highlanders the antiquity and nationality of the tartan is questionable. Beyond question, they have been always dependent upon the Low-country weavers for their main supply of the article. Curious inquirers remark, that checks of as varied hue are to be found worn by the peasantry in various districts of Belgium; and insinuate that their patterns were imitated by the weavers of Stirling and Lanarkshire, when the Lowland manufacturers received their first impetus, (a little prior to the time of Bailie Nicol Jarvie,) with a view to being disposed of among the wild Highlanders, just as gaudy patterns are now got up for the markets of the interior of Africa and the islands of the Eastern archipelago. The readers of the Chronicles of the Canongate may learn from Mrs. Margaret Bethune, that when the Highland chiefs visited Edinburgh in her younger days, they dressed like gentlemen. No Highland gentleman, except as a soldier, ever thought of appearing in the philabeg among decent society, until it had become in a great measure obsolete among the lower classes, and been rendered romantic by the imagination of SCOTT, as it is picturesque in itself. Even Rob Roy, so long as he continued a respectable drover, adopted the broad-cloth, when he repaired to the markets of the civilized districts. The interest that attaches to Rob, Donald Bean Lean, and other tartan heroes of SCOTT, is the same that attaches to the generous and high-spirited outlaws of English novels. We admire them less for what they are positively, than for what they are considering the circumstances and opportunities. WALLACE and BRUCE were Anglo-Norman knights; JAMES the Fifth is said to have worn occasionally the disguise of a beggar but nowhere do we read of his adopting the garb of the caterans of his time, whatever it may have been; MONTROSE was not a Highlander, though he commanded an army of them; BUCHANAN, LINDSAY, BARBOUR, all were Lowlanders, guiltless of the tartan; BURNS's favourite dress was buckskin breeches and top-boots; and JOHN KNOX's a Geneva gown. All that is truly great in Scottish history belongs to the section of the population any thing but friendly to the tartan.

It is not meant to be denied that the Highlanders suffered much and grievous wrong at the hands of the SAXON population, as must always be the case when in a struggle of races the weaker goes to the wall: is is not meant to be denied that there are gleams of chivalrous sentiment and action constantly darting from the dark cloud of highland history. All that is intended is, delicately to hint that if the Queen and her Court, after visiting Scotland, are to wear tartan as a national compliment, she ought in like manner, when she visits Ireland, to don the gray frieze, which is or was the characteristic wear of the Irish Rapparee, for whom BASIM has enlisted her sentiments; and in the event of her making a steam-trip to her Transatlantic dominions, adopt for a time the costume of the Red Indians and Niggers.—Spectator, Oct. 1.

MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A curious case of opposition to the marriage of a deaf and dumb girl has just been decided by the supreme tribunal of Berne. It appeared that Ann Luthi, the person in question, an exceedingly pretty young woman, of twenty five, and possessing a fortune of 30,000 francs, had been placed in a dumb and deaf institution near Berne where she had received an excellent education.—On her return home to Rohrbach, her hand was demanded by a M. Brossard who had been deaf from fourteen years of age, and had been employed for some years as a teacher in the institution. He has, thirty-two years of age, bore an excellent character, and had saved some money out of his salary. As article 31 of the civil code of Berne enacts that deaf and dumb persons could not marry without having first obtained permission from the tribunal, Mdlle. Luthi made application in the usual manner, but was opposed by her relations, and by the commune in which she lived. The grounds of opposition were, that Brossard had taken an undue advantage of his position in the institution to captivate the young girl's affections; that it was to be feared that the children would labour under the infirmity of the parents; and that these latter could not, in case they were like other children, give them the cares required for a good moral education. The objection relating to the children being proved by the testimony of medical men to be perfectly chimerical, and letters being produced from the female herself, admirably written, and breathing the utmost affection for Brossard, they decided that, as from their infirmity being mutual, and their consequent habit of interchanging ideas by signs, they were well suited to each other, and there were good grounds for expecting that the female would be happier with Brossard than with any other person, no just grounds for opposition existed, and permission must accordingly be given for the marriage.—*Athenæum.*

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AT BRISTOL.

Since the committal of Ann Bryers and Mary Ann Morgan for re-examination for conspiracy, in effecting a marriage between the latter and Mr. Woolley, the Bristol timber merchant, the prisoners have been kept separate in the county gaol; one of them (Bryers) being confined in the infirmary, and her companion in one of the prison wards. As the circumstances relating to their detention are pretty well known in the

gaol, they have become objects of curiosity to their fellow prisoners. Ever since their incarceration, they have both been living on the gaol allowance, being without the means of procuring any additional comforts.

Yesterday morning Bryers was visited by a female, the wife of a respectable tradesman in Fore-street, Cripplegate who has been long acquainted with her family. During the interview, which was in the presence of Mr. Keane, the governor of the county gaol, the visiter asked Bryers what could have been her motive for practising such an imposition upon a person so nearly allied to her as Mr. Woolley, and with whom she had been living in the capacity of housekeeper ever since the decease of his wife, her sister? Bryers, in reply, said that she could not account for it, but said that it came into her head in consequence of Mr. Woolley first mentioning to her the name of Miss Louisa Poole King. That some weeks ago Mr. Woolley told her that he met Miss King in the street in Bristol, that he bowed to her in passing, and that she returned the salute with apparent pleasure; and he went on to say that he was very much captivated with her; that he should use every means in his power to awaken a sympathetic feeling in her breast; and that he expected that he should ultimately succeed in forming a matrimonial alliance with so accomplished and wealthy a young lady. It was subsequently to the above conversation the notion of practising a joke upon her brother-in-law came into her head, and to effect her purpose she wrote a letter to him in the name of Louisa Poole King, in order to create a belief in his mind that that young lady was enamoured with him, and that she was ready and willing to bestow upon the object of her affections her hand and her heart. After she had written the first letter to her brother-in-law, she found that it answered the desired purpose, and that he was absolutely enraptured at its receipt, and from that moment the correspondence took place between them which ultimately led to the matrimonial affair between Mr. Woolley and Mary Ann Morgan. That she (Bryers) was not acquainted with Morgan for some time after the correspondence had been going forward, and that meeting with her in the Corn-market at Bristol, and perceiving that she would answer admirably to personate Miss Louisa Poole King in the affair, she (Bryers) got acquainted with her, and as she said that she had no objection to a husband, the marriage was brought about between the young girl and Mr Woolley, as already described Bryers, in conclusion, assured the female who visited her in the gaol, that at first she intended to have a bit of fun with her brother-in-law, but finding that she had gone too far with the joke, she was afraid to divulge the real secret to him, and therefore carried it on until she effected the marriage between the parties.—*Times, Oct. 4.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

The expedition of M. de Castelnan to the central regions of South America, under the sanction of the French Government, being decided upon, it may be interesting and useful to give some idea of this vast undertaking. It embraces nothing less than an exploring journey across the continent at its greatest width, from Rio Janeiro to Lima, a line of no less than 1,000 leagues, one-half of which has never yet been visited by any European. The return is to be made along the Maranon on Amazon river, and the interior of Guiana.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 15th instant announce the fall of Izzet Mehemet, Grand Vizier at Constantinople, and the reappointment of Rauf Pasha to the post. Izzet was determined to carry matters in Syria with a high hand; and as the Porte was about to yield to the demands of the Christian Powers, another instrument than Izzet was required.

Advices have been received from Constantinople. The chief news, relates to the shifting of various high officers. By an Imperial firman of Izzet Mehemet Pasha, the late Grand Vizier was appointed Governor of Adrianople and of the provinces of Tchirmen, in the place of Said Pasha; the latter was transferred to the government of Angora; Izzet Pasha, General of Division at Saida, was promoted to the government of Jerusalem; and other changes took place in the Provincial governments.

The Sultan had given to Mehemet Ali "another proof of his Imperial satisfaction, by raising him to the dignity of Grand Vizier," "in consideration of the sentiments of obedience and devotedness to the Imperial throne with which the Governor of Egypt was animated, and of his long and faithful services." The Imperial rescript, together with a decoration similar to that worn by the Grand Vizier was delivered, in the presence of the Sultan, to Sami Pasha, who was to sail in a few days for Alexandria.

The Persians have sustained a repulse. Letters from Erzeroum of the 15th August, announce that a corp of 600 Persians attacked a detachment of 200 Turkish cavalry, in the environs of Bayazid, about the middle of July. The Turks, although thus surprised by a superior force charged the assailants with great impetuosity, routed and pursued them to Ovadjek, a distance of three leagues. The Persians lost thirty men killed, and had many wounded; the Turks lost only five men. After this engagement the Persians considering themselves no longer in safety on that part of the frontier, made a retrograde movement, abandoning the positions they had held for some time in the neighbourhood of Bayazid. The headquarters of the Ottman army were then transferred to that town, where 6,000 regular troops of all arms, and as many irregulars, were concentrated at the close of July. The Kurds of the neighbouring districts have taken arms in favour of Turkey.

The German papers bring news of a revolution in Servia. The emigrant or exiled party attacked the arsenal of Kragujewtez, took it, and forced Prince Michael to fly, after two days' combat. He fled into the Austrian territories at Semlin.

The Austrian Observer explains the circumstances out of which the revolt arose. The conduct of the persons at the head of the Administration had, created much discontent; and Chekib Effendi, the Turkish Envoy Extraodinary in Moldavia and Wallachia, "recommended" that they should be replaced by officers formerly exiled to Constantinople, who had recently returned to Servia; and the Porte gave the same advice. Wutschich and Petroniewitch, leaders of the emigrant party, counting on foreign support, resorted to open violence. Wutschich assembled an army, and defeated Prince Michael who issued from Belgrade to oppose him, on the 3rd and 4th of Sept. Wutschich marched upon Belgrade; Michael fled to Semlin; a Provisional Government was formed at Belgrade. Our accounts from Vienna of the 21st Sept. announce that Prince Michael and his family had on the 15th been declared to have forfeited all right to the sovereignty of Servia, in a general assembly of the chiefs of the Servian nation; and that Alexander Petrowitsch, aged eighteen, the son of Czerni George,) a protege of Russia, had been elected by acclamation in his stead. Kiamil Pasha, Governor of Belgrade, and Chekib Effendi, the Ottoman Commissioner, had given their sanction to this resolution; and Tartars had been immediately despatched to Constantinople for the fetva or act of deposition of Prince Michael, and the hatticheriff appointing the new sovereign of Servia.—*London Mail.*

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE ASSIZE TOWN.

When I had dressed, I found that I had above an hour to spare before dinner, so taking my hat I strolled out into the town. The streets were even more crowded now than before. The groups of country people were larger, and as they conversed together in their native tongue, with all the violent gesticulation and energetic passion of their nature, an inexperienced spectator might well have had supposed them engaged in active strife.

Now and then a kind of movement—a species of suppressed murmur from the court-house, would turn every eye in that direction, and then every voice was hushed; not a man moved. It was evident that some trial of the deepest interest was going forward and, on inquiry I learned that it was a murder case, in which six men were concerned. I heard also that the only evidence against them was from one of their own party, who had turned as the lawyer's term it, approver. I knew well that no circumstance was more calculated than this to call forth all that is best and worst in Irish character, and thought, as I walked along through the dense crowd, I could trace in the features around me, the several emotions by which they were moved. Here was an old grey-headed man leaning on a staff; his lack-lustre eyes gazing in wonder at some speaker who narrated a portion of the trial—his face all eagerness, and his hands tremulous with anxiety; but I felt I could read the deep sorrow of his heart as he listened to the deed of blood, and I wondered how men would risk their tenure of a life which, in a few days more, perhaps, he himself was to leave for ever. Here beside him was a tall and powerfully-built countryman; his hat drawn upon his eyes, that peered forth from their shadow—dark, lustrous, and almost wild in their expression; his face, tanned by season and exposure, was haggard and care-worn, and in his firmly-clenched lips and fast-locked jaw you could read the resolute purpose of one who could listen to nothing save the promptings of the spirit of vengeance, and his determination that blood should have blood.

Some there were passionate tones and violent gestures showed that all their sympathy for the prisoners was merged in the absorbing feeling of detestation for the informer; and you could mark in such groups as these, that more women were mingled, whose blood-shot eyes and convulsed features made them appear, the very demons of strife itself. But the most painful sight of all was the children who were assembled around every knot of speakers—their eyes staring, and their ears eagerly drinking in each word that dropped; no trace of childhood's happy carelessness was there; no sign of that light-hearted youth that knows no lasting sorrow. No: theirs were the rigid features of intense passion, in which fear, suspicion, craft, but above all, the thirst for revenge, were writ. There were some whose clenched hand and darkened brow betokened the gloomy purpose of their hearts. There were others whose outpoured wrath heaped curses on him who had betrayed his fellows—there was grief, violent, wild, and frantic—there was mute and speechless suffering, but not a tear did I see, not even on the cheek of childhood or of woman—no! Their seared and withered sorrow, no dew of tears had ever watered. Like a blighting simoom, the spirit of revenge had, passed over them, and scorched and scathed all the verdant charities of life. The law, which in other lands is looked to for protection and security, was regarded by them as an instrument of tyranny; they neither understood its spirit, nor trusted its decisions; and when its blow fell upon them, they bent their heads in mournful submission, to raise them when opportunity offered, in wild and stern defiance. Its denunciations came to them sudden and severe; they deemed the course of justice wayward and capricious—the only feature of certainty in its operation being that its victim was ever the poor man.

The passionate elements of their wild natures seemed but ill-adapted to the slow-sustained current of legal investigation: they look upon all the details of evidence as the signs of vindictive malice; and thought that trickery and deceit were brought in arms against them. Hence each face among the thousands there, bore the traces of that hardened, dogged suffering that tells us that the heart is rather steeled with the desire to avenge, than bowed to weep over the doomed.

Before the court-house a detachment of soldiers was drawn up, under arms; their unmoved features and fixed attitudes presenting a strange contrast to the excited expressions and changeful gestures of those about them. The crowd at this part was thickest, and I could perceive in their eager looks and mute expressions, that something more than common had attracted their attention; my own interest was, however, directed in another quarter; for, through the open window of the court-house I could hear the words of a speaker, whom I soon recognised as the counsel for the prisoner addressing the jury. My foraging cap passed me at once through the ranks, and after some little crushing I succeeded in gaining admission to the body of the court.

Such was the crowd within, I could see nothing but the heads of a closely-wedged mass of people—save, at the distant part of the court, the judges, and to their right, the figure of the pleader, whose back was turned towards me.

Little as I heard of the speech, I was overwhelmed with surprise at what I did hear. Touching on the evidence of the "approver" but slightly, the advocate dwelt with a terrific force upon the degraded character of a man who could trade upon the blood of his former friends and associates; scarce stopping to canvass how the testimony bore home upon the prisoner, he burst forth into an impassioned appeal to the hearts of the jury, on faith betrayed and vows forsworn; and pictured forth the man who could thus surrender his fellows to the scaffold, as a monster whose evidence no man could trust—no jury confide in; and when he had thus heightened the colouring of his description by every power of an eloquence that made the very building ring, he turned suddenly towards the informer himself, as, pale, wan and conscience-stricken, he cowered beneath the lightning glance from an eye that seemed to pierce his secret soul within him, and, apostrophizing his virtues, he directed every glance upon the miserable wretch that writhed beneath his sarcasm. This seemed, indeed, the speaker's forte. Never did I hear any thing so tremendous as the irony with which he described the credit due to one who had so often been sworn and forsworn "who took an oath of allegiance to his king, and an oath of fealty to his fellows, and then was there that day with a third oath, by which, in the blood of his victim, he was to ratify his perjury to both, and secure himself an honourable independence. The caustic satire verged once—only once—on something that produced a laugh, when the orator suddenly stopt.

"I find, my lord, I have raised a smile. God knows, never did I feel less merriment. Let me not be condemned. Let not the laugh be mistaken—few are those events that are produced by folly and vice that fire the hearts with indignation, but something in them will shake the sides with laughter. So, when the two famous moralists of old beheld the sad spectacle of life, the one burst into laughter, the other melted into tears. They were each of them right, and equally right. But these laughs are the bitter rueful laughs of honest indignation, or they are the laughs of hectic melancholy and despair. But look there, and tell me where is your laughter now."

With these words he turned fully round and pointed his finger to the dock, where the six prisoners side by side leaned their haggard, death-like faces upon the rail, and gazed with stupid wonder at the scene before them. Four of the number did not even know the language, but seemed, by the instinct of their position, to feel the nature of the appeal their advocate was making, and turned their eyes around the court as if in search of some one look of pity or encouragement that should bring comfort to their hearts. The whole thing was too dreadful to bear longer, so I forced my way through the crowd, and at last reached the steps in front of the building. But here a new object of horror presented itself, and one which to this hour I cannot chase from before me. In the open space between the line formed by the soldiers and the court, knelt a woman, whose tattered garments scarce covered a figure emaciated nearly to starvation—her cheeks, almost blue with famine, were pinched inwards—and her hands, which she held clasped with outstretched arms before her, were like the skinny claws of some wild animal. As she neither spoke nor stirred, there was no effort made to remove her; and there she knelt, her eyes bloodshot and staring, bent upon the door of the building. A vague fear took possession of me. Somehow I had seen that face before. I drew near, and as a cold thrill ran through my blood, I remembered where. She was the wife of the man by whose bedside I had watched in the mountains. A half dread of being recognised by her kept me back for a moment—then came the better feeling, that perhaps I might be able to serve her, and I walked towards her; but though she turned her eyes towards me as I approached, her look had no intelligence in it—and I could plainly see that reason had fled, and left nothing save the poor suffering form behind it. I endeavoured to attract her attention, but all in vain; and at last tried by gentle force to induce her to leave the place; but a piercing shriek, like one whose tones had long dwelt in my heart, broke from her, and a look of such unutterable anguish, that I was obliged to desist and leave her.

The crowd made way for me as I passed out, and I could see in their looks and demeanour the expression of grateful acknowledgment for even this show of feeling on my part—while some muttered as I went by a "God reward ye," "the Lord be good to you," as though at that moment they had nothing in their hearts save thoughts of kindness and words of blessing.

I reached my room, and sat down a sadder, perhaps a wiser man; and yet I know not this. It would need a clearer head than mine to trace all the varying and discordant elements of character I had witnessed to their true source—to sift the evil from the good, to know what to cherish, what to repress, whereon to build hope, or what to fear. Such was this country once!—has it changed since?

TOM PLUNKET.

(From the United Service Journal for Sept.)

When we got to *terra firma*, a few mounted skirmishers made their appearance, who dismounting occasionally, fired their long guns over their saddles, at an awful distance. The country was covered with thousands of cattle. In the evening, a drove of them came to reconnoitre us; but whether from curiosity, or with hostile intentions, I cannot exactly say. It was deemed advisable, however, to fire a few shots at them, by way of admonition.

We halted in a comfortable farm-house for the night, which contained nothing but a magnificent stock of poultry, not one of which lived to see the morning light. I was amused this evening with two Spaniards catching a wild horse. They drove him into a bog, where he stuck. One of them then advanced upon firm ground, threw a noose over his head, and running it tight, almost strangled him, while the other put a powerful bridle in his mouth, and led him off in triumph.

This evening a deserter came over to us in the shape of a big dog. He kept watch and ward upon the outposts, and the soldiers said, was equal to half-a-dozen of them. As may be supposed, he became a great favourite during the short time that our acquaintance lasted.

Next morning I went out with a few men, and shot a bullock. Dragged him home with a horse in triumph, and cut him up. This was the most substantial bit of game I ever bagged.

Next day the enemy's skirmishers were rather more numerous, but did no execution. Passed a hamlet in flames; and arrived in the evening at no great distance from Buenos Ayres, but the river, which surrounds the city on the south and east, ran between us. There was much platoon firing in the city towards sunset, the note of preparation.

We were quartered in a comfortable farm-house; and mine host, to his other avocations, seemed to add that of apothecary, for he had a tolerable laboratory as far as bottles went. In overhauling his stock in trade, which occupied me a considerable part of the night, I at last stumbled upon a bottle of wine, which I discussed instanter. I had no sooner done so, however, than I fancied myself poisoned; and with that dismal impression upon my mind, I fell fast asleep in his great leathern arm-chair, and slept soundly until the dawn of day.

During the night, one of the enemy's skirmishers led his horse slanting, keeping himself on the offside between two sentinels, and passed unnoticed. He then remounted, rode handsomely into the very centre of our picket, around the watchfire in the middle of the court-yard, and got clear off before the alarm could be given. He did it neatly, and we gave him credit for his adroitness.

The order was to march next morning at seven o'clock in the morning; and march we did accordingly at that hour; but his Excellency General Whitelock did not move with the main body of the army until a considerable time afterwards. The communication was thus lost, and this was blunder the first in this comedy of errors. Our General, however, bowled along, determined to carry all before him; and he would have done so, if he had only kept the steam up. When we came opposite the bridge leading across the river to the city, we found the whole Spanish army in position on the side of it, with a powerful artillery. About 200 cavalry formed line in front of it, and seemed disposed to fight; but a few shots from our guns sent them across the bridge; for we had two 6-pounders worked by seamen, who enjoyed the fun exceedingly. I observed one of them with seven canteens slung round him: he looked like the planet Saturn, with his seven satellites.

As it was deemed advisable not to disturb the Spaniards in their beautiful position, we pursued our march parallel to the right bank of the river. When General Liniers, the governor, saw this, he took 5000 of his best troops, and endeavoured to march parallel to us, on his side of the river; but we outmarched him, and forded the river breast-high, about four miles above the city, and then marched directly upon it. The enemy's skirmishers then became more numerous, but still kept at a respectful distance. A man of the name of Fraser, however, tumbled one of them at a long shot. He passed the body unnoticed; but one of those who came after undid his sash, in which he found fifty two doubloons. At a subsequent period our soldiers had much greater curiosity in overhauling a Frenchman's wallet, and seldom made mistakes to that kind.

Liniers finding that we had crossed the river, turned to his right, and posted his troops on an eminence, about a mile from the city, with sixteen or seventeen pieces of artillery, where he awaited our approach. We advanced upon him in skirmishing order, the lofty prickly-pear hedges concealing us, until we were close upon the enemy. As soon as we opened our fire, they made but a feeble resistance, fired off their guns, and took to their heels, leaving their guns behind them and a number of gaily embroidered caps, very much in the shape of a frying-pan. There were very few killed or wounded in this battle, but a great many frightened. We followed them up close, and placed two companies in the houses at the corners of two cross streets, at the entrance of the city, while I was pushed on with a few men, about 300 yards down the main street.

This was the golden opportunity, I afterwards met with General Balbiani in Spain, the second in command, who informed me that we had only to send in a summons, and all was over. On what trivial circumstances do great events sometimes depend! Upon this occasion, the blast of a trumpet would have subdued a city, conquered a province, and saved the lives of thousands; but the lungs to blow the trumpet were wanting.

Night had now closed in; and shortly after, I was surprised to find the Field Officer of the day come up to me, and tell me, that the piquets were about to retire, and that I was to follow their movements. When I approached the houses where they had been posted, I observed a stout, or rather corpulent, person come out of one of them, dressed in plain clothes. As he was moving along the cross street, at right angles to the direction I was approaching him, he kept looking after the piquets, muttering to himself. I called out to him to surrender; upon which he took to his heels. Had I been fresh, I could easily have caught him; but, having been three nights on piquet, and in my wet clothes, I was not in a condition to follow him. I made the men that were with me fire after him; but in the dark they missed him.

This was Liniers himself, who thus had a very narrow escape; and, having discovered our plan of retiring, he did not fail to take advantage of it. In a very short space of time, the main street was lighted up from end to end, and a party of cavalry came along the cross street, upon which I fired, and drove them back. We then retired about a mile, where we remained under arms. During the night, the whole of the Spanish army was brought back into the city: the streets were cut and planted with cannon, houses loopholed, and every preparation made for defence. A heavy fall of rain raised the river, and prevented the main body of our army from crossing for two days. This gave the enemy time to complete his arrangements. Next morning, we again pushed forward our skirmishers. In advancing, we found another heavy gun, which the enemy had abandoned the preceding evening. Lieut. Mac ——, from the sister isle, said that he understood engineering and volunteered his services to spike it; but, as it happened to be loaded, in the act of hammering it exploded, and the wheel running over the engineer's big toe, gave him a place among the honourable list of wounded.

We now found the enemy occupying the suburbs in great force; and, in the three days' skirmishing which ensued, it was surprising with what rapidity their confidence increased. I never saw the French shoot so well as they did. Any one exposed for a single minute, at a range of two hundred yards, had no chance of escape whatever. On one occasion, our light infantry got the worst of it, in fair skirmishing, and to be supported. This certainly arose from no inferiority in the troops, for a great portion of those opposed to them were slaves, but from an inferiority of fire.

Will John Bull never, learn, that the most ill-judged economy that ever was thought of, is that of giving inferior arms to troops? Joseph Hume, himself, upon the score of profit and loss, would cry—Shame at such a system! And it may naturally be asked—How comes it, that a nation which manufactures the best arms in the world, should supply her troops with those of the very worst description? The answer is easy: the small-arm department is under the control of a Woolwich Committee, men half a century behind the age in which they live. There are many intelligent officers in the Ordnance department, but, somehow or other, they seem to have no say in the matter, not being qualified by anility for that important duty. Surely these things ought not to be. With such arms and ammunition as this country could have supplied, I believe that the Duke of Wellington might have accomplished all that he did with half his numbers. Some improvement is now threatened; but it is not what it ought to be.

A feigned retreat was attemped, to draw the enemy from the city; but it failed to do so. One of them was so indignant at being taken prisoner, that he took a flying leap down a deep well, where his bones may possibly still remain.

At last an attack was made upon the city, in four columns, at daybreak, leaving very little reserve. Our column was the second from the right, under Colonel Crauford. We passed to the right of the city; and then turning sharply to the left, crossed it, and took possession of the convent of San Domingo, near the banks of the Plate. We met with no opposition in our advance, unless in crossing the main street, down which the enemy kept up an incessant fire of grape; but we ran across in small parties without loss. We were not attacked for a considerable time; but at last, when the two left columns were overpowered, the enemy bore down upon us in great force, occupying all the streets and houses around us. The houses are particularly well adapted for defence, being substantially built, and grated in lower windows, with flat roofs and parapets.

Plunket, and a man of the name of Fisher, were hoisted upon the roof of a low building adjoining the church, and commanding the principal street leading to it, where those two gallant fellows continued to fire for hours. The shot flew about them like hail; but they kept bobbing their heads from time to time, and, strange to say, escaped untouched.

At last, Liniers sent a flag of truce by his aide-de-camp, to summon us to surrender. Plunket, who did not know much about flags of truce at that time, said, "I'll have a slap at the fellow with the white handkerchief." He shot him through both thighs, of which he died three days afterwards. This was the greatest blot in Tom's escutcheon. The Spaniards cried "Shame!" and called us a barbarous people. It appeared to us at the time, however, that their principal object in sending a flag of truce was to get an opportunity of closing in more upon us. I lately asked Tom, when I met him in London, how many he thought he killed there. "I think I killed about twenty, Sir: I shot a gentleman with a flag of truce, Sir."

The enemy brought some heavy guns to bear upon the dome of the church, for the purpose of battering it down, and letting it fall through the roof upon us. A company of grenadiers was then sent out, under the gallant Major Trotter, to endeavour to force the passage for a retreat. I stood by the gate as that brave man went to destruction. He looked desponding for the first time in his life. They went out eighty-four, and returned in a few minutes twenty-three. I have never seen a more wanton sacrifice of human life. Ammunition began to fail,—a common occurrence in a British army; a council of war was held, and it was agreed to surrender.

I could never see the necessity of this measure. Night was not far off; we might have held on until dark, and then forced our way out, though, no doubt, with loss.

Thus ended the attack on Buenos Ayres, one of the most disgraceful event in the annals of England, three columns out of four being either killed or taken prisoners. But even in these desperate circumstances, a resolute man would by no means have given all up for lost, and agreed to evacuate the country. One column did not surrender; the cavalry were armed with muskets, and in reserve, and the 87th Regiment had stormed and captured the Retira, or Bull Fight, in gallant style, with a loss of 350 men.* This was by far the most commanding position in the neighbourhood,—a fortress in itself, and it secured the communication with the shipping. Had this been taken in the first instance, without entering the city, there can be little doubt that it would at once have surrendered. The enemy seemed evidently to expect this, for he had garrisoned it strongly, and placed the greater part of his artillery there. It might have been held against any numbers of the enemy, and, even supposing the worst, the remaining troops might have been embarked and landed at Montevideo, where Lord Blayney arrived shortly afterwards with 1500 men. In fact, there was only one way of losing the place, and that was the one adopted.

After surrendering, Liniers received the officers in the street courteously enough. We were then marched into the citadel, where a hundred and five of us were crammed into two rooms, leading into each other,—a motley group, sure enough, and we certainly looked monstrous queer. The first day we had little or nothing to eat, but a tub of water was placed in the outer apartment, the object of which was not exactly understood by all. Some went to drink, some went to p—, and some went to drink again. The inner room was made the sleeping one, where each occupied as many bricks as his body covered, and no more. We lay down, not quite sure whether our throats would be cut during the night or not. Towards morning all the drinkers No. 3, of which I was one, were seized with a certain laxity of bowels, which was anything but agreeable. As my lair was next the wall I had to thread my way through the carpet of legs and arms, which I did as carefully as I could, but finding that I was about to lose my balance, I was obliged to make a fair run through them. When I got near the outside I observed something of a lighter colour, which I took to be firm footing. Made a spring, and got upon it sure enough. It proved to be a gentleman's white waistcoat, who was fast asleep on the broad of his back. The wind went out of him, like the squeeze of a piper's bag, and the whole room was presently in an uproar, every one calling out, "What's the matter,—what's the matter?" "Oh, that officer, that d—d Rifle officer has made ab—ord of me." When I got to the place of retirement I found myself followed by Major, since General Macleod, who requested, as a particular favour, my turn of duty, as his claims were of the most urgent nature. I was in no haste to return, as I calculated that my friend's steam would be up,—he of the white waistcoat,—and no apology could atone for,

*The 87th Regiment was nearly all cut to pieces in the attempt, and the position, if we are not greatly mistaken, was carried by the 38th Regiment.—ED.

so grievous an offence. I was afterwards informed that he drew his sword, one of the few left in the party, and swore that he would cut any one down who came within arm's length of him. If the gentleman is still alive, I sincerely beg his pardon.

Next morning our gun-boats stood in, and opened their fire on the very spot where we were confined, and sent a 24-pounder into the next room to us. The Spaniards manned their batteries, under the direction of a priest, and looked particularly sulky. The evacuation of the country having been agreed to, our release followed accordingly. When we marched out of prison it was discovered that one of the party, by the fortune of war, had marched into a pair of priest's breeches. He looked very uncomfortable; and for this act of sacrilege, to protect both him and ourselves from insult, or something worse, it was deemed prudent to form a *cordon sanitaire* around him. We passed heaps of our own dead, all stripped and unburied. When we arrived at the Retiro, the first person we met was Geneneral Whitelocke. "Gentlemen," said he, "I am glad to see so many green-jackets together again. I can assure you I have had much uneasiness on your account, for I expected that fellow Liniers to put you all to death." To this speech no answer was returned. When we got to Montevideo we thought ourselves very unlucky in not getting a ship called the Alexander, which foundered off the Western Isles. On leaving the river we had one of those tremendous gales to which that country is subject. Next morning I happened to be on duty, when the Master came on deck at daybreak, and asked where the fleet was. As I knew that we were in a good ship, I replied it was to leeward. He accordingly put up his helm, and ran before the storm, and after looking out for the fleet two days in vain, opened his instructions, and stood for Portsmouth, where we arrived about ten days before the fleet.

MISCELLANEA.

The incredible-looking story of the Bristol conspiracy, which is told under the head of "Provinces" proves not to be unfounded after all; the site of Chatterton's forgeries suggested the suspicion that this tale was a forgery itself; but it seems the *genius loci* inpired, not the narrator, but the heroine. The conspirators, Ann Briers and Mary Ann Morgan, the sister-in-law and wife, were yesterday brought before the Magistrate at Union Hall; and the victim, Mr. John Wooley, appeared to prosecute his sister-in-law for felony and his wife for forgery. He restated the main facts of the case: with the addition that Miss Briers once obtained 20*l.* from him, and that the name of the lady whom he supposed himself to have married was Louisa Poole King. The fictitious Miss King could not write; but that difficulty was none to the fertile invention of Miss Briers: when the bride had to sign her name at the marriage, she was of course, "agitated," so much so that it was necessary for Miss Briers to guide her hand. After the elopement of the ladies, he met them in the City, and gave them into custody. He supposed another woman at Bristol, named Allen, to be implicated in the conspiracy. The prisoners were remanded, without throwing any further light on the motives of the chief conspirator for Mr. Wooley's most extraordinary readiness to be deceived. ..Spectator.

The accuracy with which her Majesty's progress to and from the North was timed has frequently been remarked upon; but when the number of horses employed and individuals having charge of these animals are considered, it is truly surprising that only in one instance, we believe, (at Linlithgow,) and that only for a few minutes, did the slightest delay occur. There were no fewer than 656 post-horses engaged in conveying her Majesty and suite to and from Taymouth; from Dalkeith to Scone, 164; Scone to Taymouth, 152; Taymouth to Drummond Castle, 136; and Drummond Castle to Dalkeith, 204; in all 656 horses.—Scotsman.

The Right Honorable Fox Maule, when at Taymouth Castle as the guest of the Marquis of Breadalbane, during the Queen's visit to that magnificent seat, wore on the first evening at dinner a superb brooch of considerable value, to confine his plaid on the shoulder. Her Majesty was pleased to admire it; and on the succeeding morning the right honourable gentleman presented it to her Majesty, by whom it was graciously accepted; and both at Taymouth and Drummond Castle the brooch was used by the Queen in the velvet plaid of the Royal Stuart tarton, worn every evening during dinner by her Majesty.—Standard.

FORTUNE-TELLING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday last an unlucky wight applied to Mr. Etches, the superintendent of the Doncaster police, under the following circumstances:—He stated that he was a collier, residing at Holmfirth, near Huddersfield; and that a few days ago a party of Gypsies encamped on the common near that place. One of them, a female, of course, more insinuating than the rest, ingratiated herself into his favour, and so imposed upon his credulity, as to induce him to believe that there were immense treasures concealed in his house, which, however, were watched over by evil spirits, and which could only be exercised by her divining power. Fully convinced of the sybil's supernatural agency, he yielded himself entirely to her injunctions. Before she could take any steps she required the sum of 30*l.*, without the aid of which she could not exercise her art. The money, however was not to be taken out of the house, and in a little time the dupe was enabled to raise it, viz., 15*l.* in sovereigns, a 5*l.* Bank of England note, and the remainder in 5*l.* and 10*l.* notes. Everything being in readiness, the Gypsey repaired to the house to work the charm; a little leather bag was produced in which was placed the money, and some cabalistic ceremony having been gone through, the bag was placed in a drawer, under lock and key, with a strict injunction that it should not be disturbed for the space of four days, at the end of which time the charm would be worked, and the treasures revealed. The four days elapsed—the Gypsey failed in her appointment—the Yorkshire clothier began to have some misgiving as to the realisation of the treasure; but his money was safe, as he saw it placed in the drawer. Another day was suffered to elapse, and, anxiety becoming unbearable, the drawer was broken open, but there was no treasure but the bag, which, on being opened, was found to contain, instead of the 30*l.*, nothing but a few pieces of lead and brown paper. The poor clothier was almost frantic with despair, the truth flashed upon him in a moment that he had been duped, and he immediately proceeded in search of the encampment. It had, however, taken its departure, and no trace could be learned of it, until he understood that a similar encampment was located at Hampole, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster. He immediately repaired here, and applied to Mr. Etches for an officer to accompany him. Fisher, of the Doncaster police, was despatched with the unfortunate man, but when they arrived at Hampole they learned that an encampment of Irish reapers had been in the neighbourhood, who did not at all answer the description. Under these circumstances the parties returned to Doncaster, and the clothier has since taken his departure home ward.—Doncaster Journal.

CHEAP SHOOTING—A gentleman on a visit at Brighton being desirous of enjoying some pheasant shooting on the 1st of October, applied to a friend to obtain permission to sport over a farm. His friend apprised him of the danger he would run if he went out without a license, and he forthwith armed himself with a license, for which he paid 4*l.* 0*s.* 10*d*, and he sallied out to Cowfold, where a day's sport was guaranteed to him by the farmer for a consideration, namely, the payment of 30*s.* After trudging about the farm for several hours without finding a pheasant, he let fly with both barrels at a bird, which turned out to be a fowl from the farmyard, strayed some distance from his proper home. The bird, with which the cockney returned to the farmhouse in high glee, turned out to be a cock or a rare breed, which the farmer had purchased for 30*s.*, for the purpose of improving his breed of fowls. The farmer was of course remunerated for the loss of his bird, and the cockney returned to Brighton without a head of game, his day's sport having cost him 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'B LE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1842.

No. 706. Brevet captain A. T. Bridge, of the 2nd regiment Madras European light infantry, acting quarter master of the 18th regiment Madras native infantry, is attached to proceed to the Neilgherry hills, for the benefit of his health with leave of absence for one year.

No. 707. The honorable the governor in council is pleased to direct that the provisions of G. O. No. 97 of the 18th February 1840, be considered to apply to all the travellers bungalows under this Presidency.

No. 708 The following hospital apprentices are attached to the hospitals specified opposite their names:

Annunda Nursoo .....Civil Hospital Rutnagherry.
Alexander Cazalet..... Ditto Dharwar.
Gungajee Sawunt .....Native General Hospital.
Narrayen Moray..... Ditto do do.

No. 709. Mr. Peter Wrighte Hewett, is in conformity with his appointment by the honourable rhe court of Directors admitted on this establishment as a cadet of infantry, from the 7th instant. His rank has already been settled by governor general order of the 15th ultimo No. 643.

No. 710. Mr. Francis Edward Francis is admitted to the rvice, in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of Directors as a cadet of infantry on this establishment. This rank has already been settled by G. G. O. of the 5th ultimo. Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd November 1842.

Captain A. S. Hawkins of the 8th regiment native infantry and G. Wilson of the 26th regiment native infantry, have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the honorable the court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 3d November 1842.

No. 711. The following orders are confirmed:

An order by majorCracklow, dated Malligaum the 27th October 1842, appointing captain Hart to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 22d regiment native infantry during the indisposition of Lieutenant Beale, or until further orders.

An order by major general Morse, dated Ahmedabad the 29th October 1842, appointing lieutenant colonel Grant, adjutant Cooley Police corps to act as Interpreter to the 3d regiment native infantry during the absence of brevet captain Drummond on medical certificate to Cambay.

An order by the same officer dated Ahmedabad the 31st October 1842, directing lieutenant W. A. Anderson, acting deputy assistant quarter master general to conduct the duties of the assistant adjutant general, during the absence of major Tawcett on medical certificate to the Presidency or until further orders.

An order by major general P. Delamotte C. B. dated Belgaum the 2d November 1842, appointing lieutenant White, of the 20th Madras native infantry (without prejudice to his regimental duties) to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to her majesty's 86th regiment from that date until an officer of that regiment becomes qualified or until further orders.

No. 712. The following native promotions are made:

21st Regiment N. I.

	Date of Rank.
Havildar Balkisson Load, to beJemadar, vice Gunness Sing deceased.....	14th July 1842.

25th Regiment N. I.

Jemidar Shaik Suckoo, to be Subedar and color Havildar Sew Bucku Tewarry to be Jemedar in succession to Gunga Pursad deceased.....	19th Oct. 1842.

No. 713. Lieutenant G. J. D. Milne, sub-assistant commissary general is allowed to proceed to the Mahableshwur hills for the benefit of his health with leave of absence from the 11th to the 30th instant.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to sanction an exchange of regiments, at their own request, between Ensign T. Webb, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry and Ensign M. G. Head of the 24th regiment native infantry, each joining as junior of his rank, under the provisions of the G. O. of the 1st February 1838.

No. 715. A regimental order by the officer commanding the 23rd regiment native light infantry, dated 7th ultimo, appointing Ensign Bainbridge, to act as adjutant to the detachment of that regiment proceeding to Tannah is confirmed.

No. 716. The leave granted in G. O. of the 27th May last to lieut. D. Boyd, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to remain at Simla, until the 1st instant is extended to the 31st proximo, to enable him to join his regiment at Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 19th Nov. 1842.

No. 717. Captain J. Swanson, resumed charge of the office of military pay master at the presidency from captain Le Messurier on the 14th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th Nov. 1842.

1. Ensign P. W. Hewitt, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., is attached to do duty temporarily with the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join its Head Quarters at Baroda.

2. Assistant surgeons W. Thom, and J. H. Miller are directed to proceed forthwith to Ahmedabad, the former to assume temporary medical charge of the 3d Regt. N, I., and the latter for general duty.

3. Assistant surgeon G. Seaward, now at Asseerghur, and assistant surgeon F. Ellis, now at Mhow, are directed to proceed (the latter on the opening of the season) to Bombay, and await instructions for their disposal.

4. 1st Grade apprentice Francis Fernandes attached to the hospital of her majesty's 14th Light dragoons, is discharged from the service at his own request.

5. The following promotions and transfer in the subordinate medical department are ordered.

2nd Grade apprentice W. Ryalls, to be 1st Grede apprentice, and Probationer Philip McGrath, to be 2nd Grade apprentice in succession to Fernandes discharged.

2nd Grade apprentice C. Whittle attached to the Head Quarters her majesty's 17th regiment, to be transferred to H. M. 14th light dragoons, and 2nd Grade apprentice P. McGrath to be attached to the Head Quarters of H. M. 17th regiment.

6. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Staff.—Captain W. S. Adams, from 1st to 31st December, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th Nov. 1842.

The following order is confirmed.

An order by major general P. Fearon, dated Mhow the 12th instant, directing the issue of 30 days subsistence money to a rejected recruit enlisted for the 3rd regiment N. I., te enable him to return to his native village.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 19th Nov. 1842.

1. A committee composed as follows will assemble at Malabar Point on Monday morning next the 21st instant at 11 o'clock to examine and report on such horses of the escort of the hon'ble the governor as may be submitted for inspection.

President.

Major J. Brooks, 2nd regiment light cavalry.

Members.

Lieutenant A. Prescott, 2d regiment light cavalry.
Vety. surgeon G. E. Nixon, 1st regiment light cavalry.

Upon the completion of the above duty the proceeding in duplicate to be forwarded to the adjutant general of the army and the committee dissolved.

2. Assistant surgeon T. A. Richardson, is attached to the 1st Battalion of artillery, vice Campbell removed on other duty.

3. Assistant surgeon W. Sullivan is attached to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion and directed to join as early as practicable.

4. The commander in chief is pleased on the recommendation of the medical board to authorize the reduction of 2nd store assistant Gaspar Rodrigues, to the rank of 1st Grade apprentice from the 5th instant.

5. 1st Grade apprentice Mathews Barrache is promoted to 2nd store assistant vice Rodrigues reduced. Date of rank, 5th November 1842.

6. The following order is confirmed.

An order by major general P. Fearon, dated Mhow 28th October 1842, directing assistant surgeon T. A. Boyrenson, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, (Lancers) to afford medical aid to the left wing 18th regiment native infantry until further orders.

7. The undermentioned officers have attained leave of absence.

1st Eur. Regt.—Lieut. J. B. Seton from 17th to 30th Nov. to proceed to the Presidency on medical certificate.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Bt. Capt. A. Drummond, from 10th to 30th Nov. do. do. do.

Ord. Department.—Deputy assistant commy. H. P. Dilley, from 3rd to 30th Nov. do. do. do.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st November 1842.

The General Court Martial assembled at Bombay and of which Major J. D. Browne of the 10th regiment native infantry, is President, is dissolved, and the officers composing it are directed to return to their respectivv stations and duties without delay.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Concluded from the Courier of 15th Nov.

From Lieutenant General Sir H GOUGH,
Commander in Chief, Madras,
Comg. Expeditionary Land Force.
To the right hon'ble lord ELLENBOUROUGH,
Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.
British Cantonment before Nankin,
dated August 29th 1842.

My Lord,—It affords me the most sincere gratification to announce to your lordship that the preliminaries of a trenty of peace between her majesty the queen of Great Britain and the emperor of China, have this day been signed on the part of her majesty by his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, British plenipotentiary, and on that of the emperor, by the commissioners Keying, of the Imperial kindred, and Elepoo, of the imperial household.

This happy result has, under divine providence, been effected by the irresistible power of her majesty's arms by land and sea, and I trust its durability will, in no small degree, be ensured, not alone by the manifestation, which has been made of that power. but by the high respect entertained by a conquered foe for our forbearance, our justice, and our humanity.

I beg to enclose to your lordship the copy of a despatch I have this day forwarded to lord Stanley by my A D C, captain Whittingham, who is well calculated to give his lordship every information.

I feel most thankful that I am enabled at so early a period to communicate an event mainly resulting from the prosecution of our operations on this vital point, so happily advocated by your lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. GOUGH, *Lieut-General,*
C. in C. Madras, Comg. Expedy. Land Force.

From Lieutenant General Sir H GOUGH,
C. in C. Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
To the Right Hon'ble Lord STANLEY,
Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department,
Downing Street, London.
British Cantonment before Nankin
dated 29th August 1842.

My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular setting forth the most important provisions of the Treaty. It only remains for me to add that I am prepared to withdraw from Nankin, Chin-keang-foo and Chinhae, upon the ratification of the Treaty by the Emperor of China and payment of the first instalment of the 21 millions, and that I have made such arrangements as will, providing sufficiently for the security of Chusan, Kulangsu and Hongkong, leave the greater part of the Troops disposable for service in India.

I have &c,
(Sd.) H. GOUGH, *Lieut. General,*
C. in C. Madras, Comg. Expedy, Land Force.
(True Copy,) Sd. H. GOUGH, *Lieut-General.*

CIRCULAR

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJEST'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. in China has extreme gratification in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners deputed to negociate with him, a Treaty of which the following are the most important provisions:

1. Lasting Peace and Friendship between the two Empires
2. China to pay Twenty-one Millions of Dollars in the course of the present and the three succeeding years.
3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo. Ningpo and Shanghae to be thrown open to British Merchants. Consular Officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just Tariffs of Import and Export (as well as inland Transit) Duties to be established and published.
4. The Island of Hongkong to be ceded in perpetuity to Her Britannic Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.
5. All subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether Natives of Europe or India) who may be in confinement in any part of the Chinese Empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under his Imperial sign manual and seal, to all Chinese subjects on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers and both Governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this Treaty, and the payment of the first Spanish Dollars 6,000,000, Her Britannic Majesty's Forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the Military Post at Chinhae to be also withdrawn, but the Islands of Chusan and Koolungsu are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the Ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion and valor, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest, of all arms of Her Majesty's combined Forces during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the mean time, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary congratulates Her Majesty's subjects in China on the occasion of Peace, which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Dated on board the Steam Frigate "Queen," in the Yang-tsze-keang River, off Nanking, this 29th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
(True Copy.) A. S, H. MOUNTAIN, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Deputy Adjutant General, Expeditionary Force.

No. 69.

From His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B. Naval Commander-in-Chief China.
To the Right Honorable Lord ELLENBOROUGH,
Governor General of India.
Dated Cornwallis, off Chin-keang-foo,
30th July, 1842.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my despatch to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, reporting progress of the Expedition up the Yang-tse-Keang, and the capture of the City of Chin-Keang on the 21st instant, by the combined forces, on which event allow me to offer my congratulations to your Lordship.

The Troops, with the exception of Major General Schoedde's brigade, were all safely embarked yesterday, and the fleet will advance on Nanking whenever the breeze is sufficiently strong to run over the river stream; and from the examination already made by the surveying Officers, we have reason to hope that the ships may approach within a short distance of the suburbs of the city.—I have, &c.

(Signed) W PARKER, Vice Admiral

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on 08 April, 2017

No, 156.

From His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B Naval Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Cornwallis, off the city of Chin-Keang-foo, at the entrance of the south grand canal in the Yang-tse-Keang 26th July, 1842.

SIR,—It is with great satisfaction that I announce to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the safe arrival of the China expeditionary force off the island of Kinshan, and that the city of Chin-Keang-foo, at the entrance of the grand canal in the Yang-tse-Keang, was taken possession of by Her Majesty's combined forces, on the 21st instant, after a vigorous assault on three points, and a determined restsance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defence on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

The squadron and transports, amounting altogether to 73 sail, left Woosung on the 6th instant, ascending this noble river in five divisions, preceded by the surveying vessels, small steamers, sloops, and my flag ship.

The intricate parts of the channel delineated in captain Bethune's chart, having been previously buoyed by the surveying officers, the fleet succeeded in reaching the extent of that officer's valuable researches within two days and a half, and every subsequent difficulty has been most commendably overcome by the unremitting exertions of commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by other surveying officers, and the Masters of the squadron, supported by the sloops which were sent in advance.

It was not to be expected that a distance of 170 miles, on a river, of which the dangers in the greater portion were altogether unknown, and with rapid tides, would be navigated without some mishaps, and I believe that every ship in the squadron, as well as many of the transports, have been on shore, but the bottom was everywhere of soft mud, and fortunately no damage resulted. We were favoured with fine breezes, and met with comparatively few impediments from shoals, and none (that deserve the term) from any of the Chinese works of defence in our progress to this anchorage.

At Fushan and Keang-yin, on the right bank, two batteries of 12 and 7 guns each were erected; but the guns were removed on our approach.

At Sheshan, however, about five leagues below the intersection of the grand canal, and where the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting twenty guns, which were also discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron as they arrived off the shot three days afterwards; but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened on them by the "modeste," and the whole, together with the barracks and magazines, were completely destroyed by a party of seamen and marines which where landed for that purpose from the "Cornwallis," and advanced squadron under Commander Charles Richards of this ship.

The fleet was detained some days at Sheshan by scant winds and at this point we lost the advantage of any run of flood tide, the stream coastantly setting down at a rate varying from 2½ to 3½ miles an hour, with a rise and fell of water averaging two feet.

On the 15th Commander Kellett, in prosecuting his examination of the river with the "Phlegethon" and "Medusa," was opposed at the entrance of the narrow channel between the island of Teeaonshan and a commanding promontory on its south side, by a battery, of 12 guns, which were soon silenced by the steam vessels with much credit to Lieutenants McCleverty and Hewitt: and the same afternoon Sir Hugh Gough and myself proceeded with the "Vixen" and "Medusa" to reconnoitre the approaches to Chin-Keang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on without the slightest opposition close to the suburbs of the city and above the island of Kinshen, carrying the whole way an ample depth of water.

On the 17th, Captain Bourchier was despatched with the "Blonde," "Modeste," "Queen" and "Nemesis," followed by the "Dido," "Calliope," "Childers," "Plover" and "Starling" to blockade the entrances of the grand canal, and with the aid of the steamers he gained admirable positions for this object above Kinshan, by which it is estimated that the traffic of not-less than 700 junks has been intercepted. A party was also landed from the "Blonde," and destroyed the guns which had fired at the "Phlegethon" and "Medusa."

On the 19th the "Cornwallis" towed by the "Vixen," succeeded in reaching our present anchorage, when the island of Kinshan was immediately taken possesion of by a small party of marines, but it is entirely covered with buildings of a religious character, and altogether too insignificant for military occupation. The wind in the course of the day veered to a more favourable point, and I had the satisfaction of being joined the same evening and on the 20th, by the remainder of the feet. The "Jupiter" and several of the transports, however, got ground a few miles below us, which obliged me to detach the large steamers to their assistance.

The grand canal on the south side of the river, runs through the suburbs of Chin-Keang, and no time was lost in making the preparatory arrangements for taking possession of that city It was as cerlained that a body of about fifteen hundred Chinese troops were posted in an intrenched camp about a mile and a half to the southward of the town and on the hills beyond. The General therefore made his arrangements for landing the first and third brigades of the army to the westward of the city, opposite the island of Kinshan, and the second brigade at a commanding position to the eastward, within 700 yards of the north eastangle of the walls; and so little was resistance expected, again such a combination of force, that it was not necessary to add the seamen and marines from the squadron.

The disembarkation, which commenced on the 21st, at break of day, was judiciously conducted by Commander Richards, of the "Cornwallis, covered by the Auckland, the small steam vessels and armed boats, without opposition.

The firest brigade, under Major General Lord Saltoun as soon as it was formed, moved forward to attack the intrenched camp, which was gallantly carried about 9 o'clock, after a short resistance—the Chinese precipitately retiring over the hills.

Major General Schoedde, with the second brigade, about the same time ascended the height assigned him on the river side; and after discharging some rockets into the city, and supported by a well directed fire of shot and shells from the "Auckland" steam vessel, he gallantly pushed forward under a smart fire of cannon, ginjalls and musketry from the walls, and entered that point of the city by escalade about 10 o'clock.

Captain Grey, of the "Endymion," accompanied this brigade; Captain Bourchier and other naval officers attached themselves to the force which attacked on the land side, and I had the pleasure of accompanying my gallant friend Sir Hugh Gough during a great part of the operations of the day.

The city gates were all strongly barricaded, and as it was Sir Hugh Gough's intention to escalade the walls in the direction of the south gate, some guns were advanced on a height to dislodge the troops, with which it was now observed the ramparts were lined, but the canal was found to turn close under its walls, which rendered an assault at this point impracticable It was therefore determined to blow open the west gate with powder bags, and enter the city by the bridge at that point as soon as the third brigade under Major General Bartley (which was the last landed) could assemble.

During these proceedings the boats of the "Blonde" in an anxious desire to land the artillery guns as near as possible to the west gate, unfortunately advanced by the canal under the city walls, which where much obscured by buildings, before they were aware of the force to which they became exposed, and thus fell under a very severe fire, by which 16 men out of 24, which formed the crews of the "Blonde" barge and flat boat, and 2 officers and 8 men of the Madras artillery, were wounded; and it was only by great presence of mind, that Lieutenant Crouch, of that ship, afeer receiving three wounds, succeeded in getting the men from those boats landed in the suburbs on the opposite side, and removed the other boats from a position in which it was impossible to use their guns.

Not a moment was lost in communicating this casualty to the flag ship, when captain Richards, with excellent judgment and promptitude, immediately landed with 200 Marines at the entrance of the canal, where he was joined by a detachment of 300 of the 6th Madras native infantry, under captain Maclean of that corps, and pushed through the suburbs to the city walls while the whole of the boats of the Cornwallis, with their guns under the command of Lieut. Stoddart, advanced by the canal on his right flank. This title flotilla having joined the boats of the Blonde, took up an excellent position, and opened their fire with good effect, in checking that of the Chinese at the west gate.

Captain Richards had determined, if possible, to scale the walls, in the hope of forming a junction with Genl. Schoedde's brigade in the city; and having fortunately discovered a heap of rubbish from which his ladders could reach the parapet, (about 30 feet high) he was in the act of rearing them, when Commander Watson and Mr. Foster, master, with a boat's crew and a small escort of marines, joined him from the Modeste which was stationed some miles higher up the river.

Lieutenant Baker of her Madras artillery, commander Watson, captains Richards, and a private marine of the *Modeste*, were the first who ascended. The two former were wounded, and the latter killed by the fire from the west gate. In this intrepid achievement, the remainder of the gallant band, including part of the 6th Madras N. I., happily followed without further loss—thus effecting an important lodgment in the outworks of the city, between the outer and inner west gates, when they shortly afterwards communicated with the advance of Major-General Schoedde's brigade.

About noon, the arrangements for forcing the west outer gate being completed, it was most effectually blown in, when the third brigade under Major-General Bartley, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, gallantly rushed in, sweeping all before them. The buildings above the gate, in which the Tartar troops had been posted, were at the same time completely enveloped in flames. The Tartars, however, within the city were still unsubdued; and having collected in a large body, the 18th and 49th Regts. in advancing by the ramparts, about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and unfortunately sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a tenfold degree.

The seamen and marines under captain Richards were at this time halted for temporary rest, on another part of the ramparts, but immediately advanced in the direction of the firing, and in passing along a narrow street in the Tartar city, received a volley from a considerable body of those troops, who had posted themselves at a gateway, where they seemed inclined to make a determined stand; but on the advance of our men, and discharge of a few rockets, they retired, leaving several men dead, and many others who had the temerity to fire from the houses as our men passed along the streets, shared the same fate. In this movement, I regret to say that Lieutenant FitzJames, one seaman and one marine of the "Cornwallis," were severely wounded.

The operations of this day were executed under a burning sun, with the Thermometer above 90°, and the loss of life in consequence has been serious. In addition to those killed and wounded in action, I have to lament the loss of Brevet Major Uniacke, an old and distinguished officer of the Royal marine, and one private of the "Prover," who died from the effects of the sun, and I fear the army did not lose less than 16 from the same cause.

The movemen's were so entirely military, that I can but express my admiration of the energy and ability with which they were conducted by my gallant colleague the General; and it is with renewed pleasure that I again report the zeal and gallantry evinced by every officer and man of the Royal and Indian Navy and Marines under my command, which has been equally manifested in bringing the fleet up this river, as in the subsequent operations on shore in which they have been engaged.

I enclose a list of the ships present in the Yangt-se-Keang; of the killed and wounded; and also of the names of the Officers of the squadron, who were from circumstances most conspicuously engaged on the 21st.

It is unnecessary to speak further on the share which captain Richards and his companions had in the assault on the outworks of the city—they will no doubt be properly appreciated by their Lordships, Lieutenant Tennant, my Flag Lieutenant, took a prominent part in the attack of the Tartar troops in the city.

Lieutenant FitzJames, (severely wounded), a highly deserving Officer, has already distinguished himself on different occasions.

Lieutenant Stoddard showed excellent judgment and good conduct in command of the flotilla of armed boats

Lieutenant Crouch, of the "Blonde," I have already noticed; and the steadiness of Messrs. Jenkins and Lyon, Midshipmen of that ship, who were in the advanced boats, is spoken of as highly creditable to them.

Captains Loch and Napier, R. M., who accompanied the expedition as volunteers, also participated in the active operations of the day.

The loss of the land forces, I fear, is not less than 19 killed and 107 wounded in action, 3 missing, and the 16 who died from the effects of the sun. That of the Chinese must be immense, as independently of those who fell in action, incredible numbers of Tartars (in some cases including whole families) have unhappily died by their own hands:—their force within the city is supposed to have amounted to three or four thousand.

Twenty guns were mounted on the walls, which, with numerous ginjalls, matchlocks, and other arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, have all been destroyed. About 50,000 dollars worth of sycee silver was also found in the Treasury, which has been embarked.

The troops intended for the operations higher up the river will be re-embarked as soon as possible; and as the report of the navigation upwards is favourable, I trust the expeditionary forces will soon renew operations at Nanking, if not arrested by overtures for peace from the Chinese Government, which may be consistent with the terms intimated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

(COPIES.)

No. 76.

From his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B., Naval commander-in-chief, China.

To the Right Hon. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Cornwallis, off Nanking, 30th August, 1842.

MY LORD,—I transmit herewith the copy of a letter which I yesterday received from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary; and of an order which I have in consequence issued for the entire discontinuance of any interruption to the Chinese trade, and the renewal of friendly intercourse with them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice Admiral.

From His Excellency Sir H. POTTINGER, Bart., H. M's. Plenipotentiary, China.

To their Excellencies Vice Admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B., and Lieut. General Sir HUGH GOUGH, G. C. B.,

Dated Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking, 29th August, 1842.

GENTLEMEN.—The treaty of peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an imperial edict, addressed to the High Commissioners, and Governor General, of which I enclose a Translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes; and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that his Excellency the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under dispatch, to her majesty's ships at Chinhae and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of these places.

(Signed). H. POTTINGER, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice Admiral.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, those of the Indian Navy, and to the Agents, and Masters of Transports.

Dated "Cornwallis," off Nanking, 29th Augt. 1842.

GENERAL MEMO.

The Commander-in-Chief has the high gratification of annouucing to the Squadron and Transports under his order that the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and China has now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its Provisions being likewise received, the Blockade and interruption of the Chinese trade, and communication are to be immediately discontinued within the Rivers, and on any part of the coast of China.

The Officers are expected to exert themselves to prevent the slightest cause of offence or disagreement to or with the Natives, with whom it is hoped the most friendly intercourse will be hereafter observed during the continuance of the British Forces in this country.

(Sd.) W. PARKER, *Vice Admiral.*

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) W. PARKER, *Vice Admiral.*

(True Extracts.)

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. India, With the Governor General*

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